



Hongkong Daily Press.

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AT THE PLAY

you can have the combined advantage of referring to your programme and watching the stage with equal ease of vision by wearing

BIFOCAL GLASSES

Supplied by

N. LAZARUS.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
25, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.
Prescriptions accurately fitted.

No. 19,053

號三十五零千九萬一第

日三十月五年未己

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 20th, 1919.

五拜禮

號廿月六年捌國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT
In Casks 275 lbs. net.
In Bags 550 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. [80]

CAPE WHITE WINES.

DRAKENSTEIN
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JAGGER CUP

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15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

[12]

CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.

SPORTING CARTRIDGES,
12, 18 and 20 bore. Loaded
with E. C. Powder, a powder
which gives universal satisfaction.
THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
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A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS

STORE
GLASS ETCHING, SIGN-BOARD AND
MINOR-MAKER
CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHADES.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING
UNDER TAKEN.
TELEPHONE 1219. [78]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

Week Days	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " " " " "	" " " " " "
9.30 " " " " " "	" " " " " "
11.30 " " " " " "	" " " " " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	" " " " " "
1.15 " " " " " "	" " " " " "
1.45 " " " " " "	" " " " " "
2.15 " " " " " "	" " " " " "
2.45 " " " " " "	" " " " " "
3.15 " " " " " "	" " " " " "
3.45 " " " " " "	" " " " " "
4.00 " " " " " "	" " " " " "
4.30 " " " " " "	" " " " " "
5.00 " " " " " "	" " " " " "

NIGHT CARS

8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 30 minutes
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY

SUNDAY	
7.20 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " " " " "	" " " " " "
11.30 " " " " " "	" " " " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " " " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.	" " " " " "
5.30 " " " " " "	" " " " " "
6.00 " " " " " "	" " " " " "
6.30 " " " " " "	" " " " " "
8.30 " " " " " "	" " " " " "

NIGHT CARS

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-table, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Creditors Order representing Bank
Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 1 Express P.M.	No. 7 Local P.M.	No. 9 Through M.W.	No. 11 Local P.M.	No. 13 Through Express P.M.	No. 17 Local P.M.	No. 19 Local P.M.	No. 21 Local P.M.
CANTON (Pai Sha Tai)	dep.	7.20	7.40	8.11	8.30	8.50			
SHUI LUNG	arr.	7.45	8.05	8.36	8.55	9.15			
Shum Chun	arr.	8.10	8.30	9.00	9.20	9.40			
Shum Chun	dep.	8.15	8.35	9.06	9.26	9.46	10.00	10.20	10.40
Shum Chun	dep.	8.20	8.40	9.11	9.31	9.51	10.05	10.25	10.45
Shum Chun	dep.	8.25	8.45	9.16	9.36	9.56	10.10	10.30	10.50
Shum Chun	dep.	8.30	8.50	9.21	9.41	10.01	10.15	10.35	10.55
Shum Chun	dep.	8.35	8.55	9.26	9.46	10.06	10.20	10.40	11.00
Shum Chun	dep.	8.40	9.00	9.31	9.51	10.11	10.25	10.45	11.05
Shum Chun	dep.	8.45	9.05	9.36	9.56	10.16	10.30	10.50	11.10
Shum Chun	dep.	8.50	9.10	9.41	10.01	10.21	10.35	10.55	11.15
Shum Chun	dep.	8.55	9.15	9.46	10.06	10.26	10.40	11.00	11.20
Shum Chun	dep.	9.00	9.20	9.51	10.11	10.31	10.45	11.05	11.25
Shum Chun	dep.	9.05	9.25	9.56	10.16	10.36	10.50	11.10	11.30
Shum Chun	dep.	9.10	9.30	10.01	10.21	10.41	10.55	11.15	11.35
Shum Chun	dep.	9.15	9.35	10.06	10.26	10.46	11.00	11.20	11.40
Shum Chun	dep.	9.20	9.40	10.11	10.31	10.51	11.05	11.25	11.45
Shum Chun	dep.	9.25	9.45	10.16	10.36	10.56	11.10	11.30	11.50
Shum Chun	dep.	9.30	9.50	10.21	10.41	11.01	11.15	11.35	11.55
Shum Chun	dep.	9.35	9.55	10.26	10.46	11.06	11.20	11.40	12.00
Shum Chun	dep.	9.40	10.00	10.31	10.51	11.11	11.25	11.45	12.05
Shum Chun	dep.	9.45	10.05	10.36	10.56	11.16	11.30	11.50	12.10
Shum Chun	dep.	9.50	10.10	10.41	11.01	11.21	11.35	11.55	12.15
Shum Chun	dep.	9.55	10.15	10.46	11.06	11.26	11.40	12.00	12.20
Shum Chun	dep.	10.00	10.20	10.51	11.11	11.31	11.45	12.05	12.25
Shum Chun	dep.	10.05	10.25	10.56	11.16	11.36	11.50	12.10	12.30
Shum Chun	dep.	10.10	10.30	11.01	11.21	11.41	11.55	12.15	12.35
Shum Chun	dep.	10.15	10.35	11.06	11.26	11.46	12.00	12.20	12.40
Shum Chun	dep.	10.20	10.40	11.11	11.31	11.51	12.05	12.25	12.45
Shum Chun	dep.	10.25	10.45	11.16	11.36	11.56	12.10	12.30	12.50
Shum Chun	dep.	10.30	10.50	11.21	11.41	12.01	12.15	12.35	12.55
Shum Chun	dep.	10.35	10.55	11.26	11.46	12.06	12.20	12.40	13.00
Shum Chun	dep.	10.40	11.00	11.31	11.51	12.11	12.25	12.45	13.05
Shum Chun	dep.	10.45	11.05	11.36	11.56	12.16	12.30	12.50	13.10
Shum Chun	dep.	10.50	11.10	11.41	12.01	12.21	12.35	12.55	13.15
Shum Chun	dep.	10.55	11.15	11.46	12.06	12.26	12.40	13.00	13.20
Shum Chun	dep.	11.00	11.20	11.51	12.11	12.31	12.45	13.05	13.25
Shum Chun	dep.	11.05	11.25	11.56	12.16	12.36	12.50	13.10	13.30
Shum Chun	dep.	11.10	11.30	12.01	12.21	12.41	12.55	13.15	13.35
Shum Chun	dep.	11.15	11.35	12.06	12.26	12.46	13.00	13.20	13.40
Shum Chun	dep.	11.20	11.40	12.11	12.31	12.51	13.05	13.25	13.45
Shum Chun	dep.	11.25	11.45	12.16	12.36	12.56	13.10	13.30	13.50
Shum Chun	dep.	11.30	11.50	12.21	12.41	13.01	13.15	13.35	13.55
Shum Chun	dep.	11.35	11.55	12.26	12.46	13.06	13.20	13.40	14.00
Shum Chun	dep.	11.40	12.00	12.31	12.51	13.11	13.25	13.45	14.05
Shum Chun	dep.	11.45	12.05	12.36	12.56	13.16	13.30	13.50	14.10
Shum Chun	dep.	11.50	12.10	12.41	13.01	13.21	13.35	13.55	14.15
Shum Chun	dep.	11.55	12.15	12.46	13.06	13.26	13.40	14.00	14.20
Shum Chun	dep.	12.00	12.20	12.51	13.11	13.31	13.45	14.05	14.25
Shum Chun	dep.	12.05	12.25	12.56	13.16	13.36	13.50	14.10	14.30
Shum Chun	dep.	12.10	12.30	13.01	13.21	13.41	13.55	14.15	14.35
Shum Chun	dep.	12.15	12.35	13.06	13.26	13.46	14.00	14.20	14.40
Shum Chun	dep.	12.20	12.40	13.11	13.31	13.51	14.05	14.25	14.45
Shum Chun	dep.	12.25	12.45	13.16	13.36	13.56	14.10	14.30	14.50
Shum Chun	dep.	12.30	12.50	13.21	13.41	14.01	14.15	14.35	14.55
Shum Chun	dep.	12.35	12.55	13.26	13.46	14.06	14.20	14.40	15.00
Shum Chun	dep.	12.40	13.00	13.31	13.51	14.11	14.25	14.45	15.05
Shum Chun	dep.	12.45	13.05	13.36	13.56	14.16	14.30	14.50	15.10
Shum Chun	dep.	12.50	13.10	13.41	14.01	14.21	14.35	14.55	15.15
Shum Chun	dep.	12.55	13.15	13.46	14.06	14.26	14.40	15.00	15.20
Shum Chun	dep.	13.00	13.20	13.51	14.11	14.31	14.45	15.05	15.25
Shum Chun	dep.	13.05	13.25	13.56	14.16	14.36	14.50	15.10	15.30
Shum Chun	dep.	13.10	13.30	14.01	14.21	14.41	14.55	15.15	15.35
Shum Chun	dep.	13.15	13.35	14.06	14.26	14.46	15.00	15.20	15.40
Shum Chun	dep.	13.20	13.40	14.11	14.31	14.51	15.05	15.25	15.45
Shum Chun	dep.	13.25	13.45	14.16	14.36	14.56	15.10	15.30	15.50
Shum Chun	dep.	13.30	13.50	14.21	14.41	15.01	15.15	15.35	15.55
Shum Chun	dep.	13.35	13.55	14.26	14.46	15.06	15.20	15.40	16.00
Shum Chun	dep.	13.40	14.00	14.31	14.51	15.11	15.25	15.45	16.05
Shum Chun	dep.	13.45	14.05	14.36	14.56	15.16	15.30	15.50	16.10
Shum Chun	dep.	13.50	14.10	14.41	15.01	15.21	15.35	15.55	16.15
Shum Chun	dep.	13.55	14.15	14.46	15.06	15.26	15.40	16.00	16.20
Shum Chun	dep.	14.00	14.20	14.51	15.11	15.31	15.45	16.05	16.25
Shum Chun	dep.	14.05	14.25	14.56	15.16	15.36	15.50	16.10	16.30
Shum Chun	dep.	14.10	14.30	15.01	15.21	15.41	15.55	16.15	16.35
Shum Chun	dep.	14.15	14.35	15.06	15.26	15.46	16.00	16.20	16.40
Shum Chun	dep.	14.20	14.40	15.11	15.31	15.51	16.05	16.25	16.45
Shum Chun	dep.	14.25	14.45	15.16	15.36	15.56	16.10	16.30	16.50
Shum Chun	dep.	14.30	14.50	15.21	15.41	16.01	16.15	16.35	16.55
Shum Chun	dep.	14.35	14.55	15.26	15.46	16.06	16.20	16.40	17.00
Shum Chun	dep.	14.40	15.00	15.31	15.51	16.11	16.25	16.45	17.05
Shum Chun	dep.	14.45	15.05	15.36	15.56	16.16	16.30	16.50	17.10
Shum Chun	dep.	14.50	15.10	15.41	16.01	16.21	16.35	16.55	17.15
Shum Chun	dep.	14.55	15.15	15.46	16.06	16.26	16.40	17.00	17.20
Shum Chun	dep.	15.00	15.20	15.51	16.11	16.31	16.45	17.05	17.25
Shum Chun	dep.	15.05	15.25	15.56	16.16	16.36	16.50	17.10	17.30
Shum Chun	dep.	15.10	15.30	16.01	16.21	16.41	16.55	17.15	17.35
Shum Chun	dep.	15.15	15.35	16.06	16.26	16.46	17.00	17.20	17.40
Shum Chun	dep.	15.20	15.40	16.11	16.31	16.51	17.05	17.25	17.45
Shum Chun	dep.	15.25	15.45	16.16	16.36	16.56	17.10	17.30	17.50
Shum Chun	dep.	15.30	15.50	16.21	16.41	17.01	17.15	17.35	17.55
Shum Chun	dep.	15.35	15.55	16.26	16.46	17.06	17.20	17.40	18.00
Shum Chun	dep.	15.40	16.00	16.31	16.51	17.11	17.25	17.45	18.05
Shum Chun	dep.	15.45	16.05	16.36	16.56	17.16	17.30	17.50	18.10
Shum Chun	dep.	15.50	16.10	16.41	17.01	17.21	17.35	17.55	18.15
Shum Chun	dep.	15.55	16.15	16.46	17.06	17.26	17.40	18.00	18.20
Shum Chun	dep.	16.00	16.20	16.51	17.11	17.31	17.45	18.05	18.25
Shum Chun	dep.	16.05	16.25	16.56	17.16	17.36	17.50	18.10	18.30
Shum Chun	dep.	16.10	16.30	17.01	17.21	17.41	17.55	18.15	18.35
Shum Chun	dep.	16.15	16.35	17.06	17.26	17.46	18.00	18.20	18.40
Shum Chun	dep.	16.20	16.40	17.11	17.31	17.51	18.05	18.25	18.45
Shum Chun	dep.	16.25	16.45	17.16	17.36	17.56	18.10	18.30	18.50
Shum Chun	dep.	16.30	16.50	17.21	17.41	18.01	18.15	18.35	18.55
Shum Chun	dep.	16.35	16.55	17.26	17.46	18.06	18.20	18.40	19.00
Shum Chun	dep.	16.40	17.00	17.31	17.51	18.11	18.25	18.45	19.05
Shum Chun	dep.	16.45	17.05	17.36	17.56	18.16	18.30	18.50	19.10
Shum Chun	dep.	16.50	17.10	17.41	18.01	18.21	18.35	18.55	19.15
Shum Chun	dep.	16.55	17.15	17.46	18.06	18.26	18.40	19.00	19.20
Shum Chun	dep.	17.00	17.20	17.51	18.11	18.31	18.45	19.05	19.25
Shum Chun	dep.	17.05	17.25	17.56	18.16	18.36	18.50	19.10	19.30
Shum Chun	dep.	17.10	17.30	18.01	18.21	18.41	18.55	19.15	19.35
Shum Chun	dep.	17.15	17.35	18.06	18.26	18.46	19.00	19.20	19.40
Shum Chun	dep.	17.20	17.40	18.11	18.31	18.51	19.05	19.25	19.45
Shum Chun	dep.	17.25	17.45	18.16	18.36	18.56	19.10	19.30	19.50
Shum Chun	dep.	17.30	17.50	18.21	18.41	19.01	19.15	19.35	19.55
Shum Chun	dep.	17.35	17.55	18.26	18.46	19.06	19.20	19.40	20.00
Shum Chun	dep.	17.40	18.00	18.31	18.51	19.11	19.25	19.45	20.05
Shum Chun	dep.	17.45	18.05	18.36	18.56	19.16	19.30	19.50	20.10
Shum Chun	dep.	17.50	18.10	18.41	19.01	19.21	19.35	19.55	20.15
Shum Chun	dep.	17.55	18.15	18.46	19.06	19.26	19.40	20.00	20.20
Shum Chun	dep.	18.00	18.20	18.51	19.11	19.31	19.45	20.05	20.25
Shum Chun	dep.	18.05	18.25	18.56	19.16	19.36	19.50	20.10	20.30
Shum Chun	dep.	18.10	18.30	19.01	19.21	19.41	19.55	20.15	20.35
Shum Chun	dep.	18.15	18.35	19.06	19.26	19.46	20.00	20.20	20.40
Shum Chun	dep.	18.20	18.40	19.11	19.31	19.51	20.05	20.25	20.45
Shum Chun	dep.	18.25	18.45	19.16	19.36	19.56	20.10	20.30	20.50
Shum Chun	dep.</								

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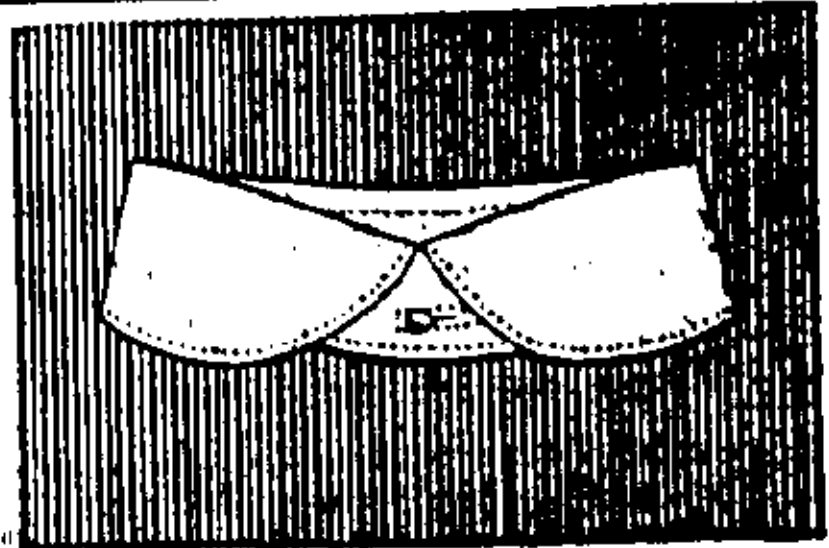
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THE CORONET

June 20th, 21st & 22nd, 1919.

VIRGINIA PEARSON

"BLAZING LOVE"

8 parts.

Prices as usual.

Booking for 9.15 p.m. at ROBINSON'S.

ALICE MEMORIAL AND AFFILIATED HOSPITALS. REPORT FOR 1918.

The report of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals for 1918, states, *inter alia*—

As in the previous year, about two-thirds of the out-patients were seen in the Alice Memorial Hospital, the total number, however, being much less than in the last two years, but more than in the two preceding years. There was also a decided drop in the number of attendants at the Netherlands Cliniques, this, no doubt, being caused by the absence of the Medical Superintendent, Dr. T. C. Wong, who has worked hard and successfully in the Miu Ling, Netherlands, and Maternity Hospitals, but he is not so well known to the clientele as Dr. Gibson, for whom frequent enquiries are made by patients.

The number of surgical dressings has slightly increased, but the numbers vaccinated show a very great falling off, the decrease being more than ninety per cent. The total this year is 388, while last year it was considerably over 4,000. It is not easy to trace the reason for this decrease, but it is suggested that there has been no epidemic of small pox this year, and the people have therefore not felt it so necessary to get this matter attended to. It is also suggested that most of the people in the Colony are already vaccinated.

In-patients, as a rule, pay for their food, but some of them, who are too poor, are exempted. The amount paid on this account during the year was \$5,711.83 and the amount received was \$5,408.43, so that the loss on this item was very slight, viz.:—\$243.40, which is very satisfactory.

The total number of in-patients in the Hospitals was 3,503; this is a slight decrease on the previous year. The number of deaths was somewhat greater; this was, however, caused by a number of people being sent in too late for their lives to be saved by the attention and treatment they received. The number of deaths was 82.

Medical cases have, as usual, been of very varied types, such as Malaria, Bronchitis, Beri-Beri, Influenza, Typhoid fever, etc. Considering that there was an epidemic of Influenza, the number of deaths from this disease was comparatively low. There were no cases of Cerebro-spinal fever, as any such cases brought to the Hospitals were sent on to the proper quarters for special treatment.

The number of cases in the Maternity Hospital was somewhat less, owing to the Hospital being closed for two months during repair and renovation.

There have been twenty-two nurses in training in general and maternity nursing during the year, four of whom completed their course, and passed the examination of the Midwives Board in Hongkong.

Special repairs were needed in the Maternity Hospital and these were carried out early in the year. A landlady on the West side of the Ho Miu Ling Hospital had to be moved by building a strong retaining wall. The Government were not bound to assist in the matter, but gave a special contribution of \$1,000 to the funds of the Hospitals, in view of the heavy expense incurred.

The income from donations was \$17,282.00, an increase over the previous year of over \$1,400. This is accounted for by the special subscription from the Government which is mentioned above, and special donations (collected by Mrs. Coxson To) for warm clothing for the Ho Miu Ling Hospital, which amounted to \$400.

The accounts show that the year opened with a balance at the bank on fixed and current account of \$9,801.51 and ended with a balance of \$11,792.48.

LABOUR UNREST IN JAPAN. AGITATION FOR AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Two workmen, who openly advocated the adoption of the eight-hour system with a threat of recourse to "final steps" in default of compliance by their employer with their wishes, were taken into custody by the Metropolitan Police on the 2nd inst. These workmen are employed at a watch factory at Yanagishima, Honjo, belonging to the Hattori Watch Store in the Ginza. Abetted by Mr. Kurose, President of the Rodo Domeikai (Labour Union) they addressed their fellow-workmen at a dining room of their factory at noon, clamouring for the adoption by their employer of the eight-hour day, and for an increase of wages by 20 per cent. They openly suggested that the "last step" should be resorted to in the event of their demands being ignored. They were soon afterwards marched off to the Metropolitan Police Office to answer for their indiscreet utterances.

In this context, Mr. Shinohara, who is in charge of the factory, is quoted as stating that through the efforts of Mr. Kurose Harukichi, President of Rodo Domeikai, a guild of workers in watch factories was organised on the 27th ultimo at a meeting held at the Chorakkan, Honjo, when a resolution was also adopted in favour of the 8-hour day and an increase of wages by 20 per cent. This resolution was referred to the factory on the 31st ultimo with an expression of desire for immediate adoption. This demand was, however, rejected on the ground that the factory had, since April last, reduced the working hours to ten, the minimum labour hours in Japan at the present time, and a desire was expressed that further reduction should be deferred until the result of the forthcoming International Labour Conference was made known. This reply fell short of the expectations of Mr. Kurose, who caused two workmen of the factory to address their fellow-workmen in the strain already mentioned. Mr. Shinohara remarks that the incident has affected other employers in an appreciable degree, and they are going about their work quietly.

It has been decided that high officials of the various Government Departments should meet from time to time to discuss (Continued at foot of next column.)

LAWYER IN KHAKI. WHY HIS BUTTONS WERE NOT POLISHED.

More remarkable evidence as to the relation of private soldiers to their officers was given in the King's Bench Division recently, when the hearing was continued of the action for damages for alleged false and malicious imprisonment brought by Mr. Christopher Heddon, a Ripon solicitor, against his former commanding officer in the A.S.C., Major G. C. Evans.

Major Evans was further cross-examined regarding the appearance of Heddon. He said he was once "crimed," and given two days "C.E." for not being shaved on parade. As to the statement that Heddon's buttons were not polished, he said he was not aware that he always wore leather ones. Nor did he remember any regulation ordering men to "dubbin" their boots instead of polishing them.

"I sign hundreds of orders a day," he added, "if there is a regulation, the adjutant may have put it in my order, and I may have signed it. I think the majority had their boots polished."

In regard to a letter from Heddon to the prescribed general officer, Major Evans said he thought he took the letter personally to head quarters of the Northern Command, but did not know to whom he gave it.

Mr. Watson (for plaintiff) asked for copies of all letters written with regard to Private Heddon.

Mr. Tindal Atkinson, K.C. (for the defence), said he was not in possession of a particular letter asked for.

Mr. Justice McCardie said he must have copies of these letters, with the index of letters from York. The documents were important, and he should have thought that all letters which bore upon Private Heddon would have been in Court.

Major Evans agreed that when Private Heddon was under arrest he put him under close guard. He did so because he thought it was necessary for the discipline of the company. He himself was responsible for that discipline, and he gathered that plaintiff was talking to the men and causing dissatisfaction in the company. In his refusal to leave to the plaintiff he was never actuated by personal ill-will. After plaintiff took leave without special permission.

Major Evans said he never regarded the plaintiff's manner as offensive, but he did not appear to be amenable to discipline.

The Judge: Is there no method open to a private of conveying to someone that his complaint is not an isolated complaint but represents the serious, common or a great body of men who feel acutely, say, the way an officer has acted towards them? Must 50 send in 50 several complaints?

Major Evans: Their complaints should go to the sergeant-major, who would inform me what had happened. I presume there should be 50 separate complaints.

As the witness left the box, Mr. Atkinson observed that hereafter the important question would have to be faced whether a civil Court had any right or jurisdiction to deal with a *bona-fide* exercise of discretion by a military officer. The Judge replied that was so.

Brigadier-General Atkinson said the complaint with regard to the plaintiff's 14 days' C.E. came before him. He came to the decision that the complaint was unjustified. It was legally in the commanding officer's discretion to try the matter before him as an offence against good order and discipline.

The opinion that a portion of the letter was deliberately untrue, that it was impossible to allow such charges to be "floating round" against a commanding officer, that the state of discipline at that date seemed to demand extra precautions, and that the Court-martial would disclose definitely whether or no the plaintiff had any ground of complaint. As three months had gone by, the plaintiff could not now be proceeded against by Court-martial as a man who had left the Army.

COMIC OPERA ON THE HIGH SEAS.

A REFERENCE TO HONGKONG.

The *N.C. Daily News* says:—A few days ago Mr. David Fraser, in discussing the Southern Cause in our columns, referred to the comedy of the *Kuangli*, the Chinese gunboat which had been detained by the British authorities with her crew in Hongkong harbour. Gossip in Hongkong makes the story more Gilbertian than it appeared at first. It is said that while detained in the Colony, the crew of the gunboat were receiving no pay. They then sent an emissary to Canton and "sold" the vessel, on which they were practically prisoners, to one of Canton's high financiers. This gentleman had in his possession an old Customs launch which he had purchased. He hoisted the Customs flag on it, steamed down to Hongkong, paid the prisoners on board the *Kuangli* the purchase price demanded, and took the vessel and crew in tow with the Customs flag flying on his launch. It was not till an hour or more after that the Police got wind of what had happened. A police launch steamed after the *Kuangli* and was invited by the Captain to accompany her to a certain rendezvous to discuss matters. The police launch, however, aware that it was outgunned by the *Kuangli*, declined their pressing invitation, not wishing to become an addition to the enemy fleet. And so home to Hongkong.

questions relating to labour. These conferences will sit with Mr. Yamamoto, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, in the chair, and be attended by about 27 officials, including the Vice-Ministers of all the Departments.—*Japan Chronicle*.

BOSTOCK'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS.

A WONDERFUL AGGREGATION OF ARTISTS.

The entertainment provided by Bostock's circus which is just now enjoying such remarkable success in Kowloon includes some turns that, without exaggeration, may be described as wonderful. First of all there is Maxime, the Cuban. This artist performs on a loose wire, and is as much at home on it as the ordinary person is on a gangway six feet wide. He dances on the wire, slides on it, and goes through all sorts of seemingly impossible contortions. He swings the wire, which is loosened, and it is quite five feet away from its original alignment, at express speed. The management claim that he is the most skillful wire-walker in the world, and, having seen him, one is not inclined to doubt this assertion.

Another act that deserves special mention is that of the Yardsells, who have the co-operation of "Spuds." The Yardsells perform some extraordinary good balancing feats of strength and courage a series of flying leaps on the trapeze with a sensational cut-dive.

Besides these outstanding items in the programme presented so far, the management have several surprises in store.

Even those who have seen many remarkable tricks by trained animals must have been impressed by the manner in which the monkeys, dogs and ponies went through their different parts. Signor Truffelli has a pony that can count correctly any given number with its foot, and can also give a correct answer by nodding its head or shaking it. He has a dog which climbs a ladder and jumps down a height of 15 feet as if it enjoys doing it, and he has other dogs which turn double somersaults in the air. There is a monkey which performs on the trapeze, and another which is responsible for some clever work on a wire.

Bostock's have drawn full houses every night so far, and at the matinee on Wednesday there was a laughing, happy and noisy crowd of children that constituted a record for Hongkong. Contrary to usual custom, Bostock's are not having a matinee to-morrow (Saturday). The next matinee will be on Sunday, commencing at 5 p.m.

STRAITS FOOD CONTROL SCHEME.

THE RICE POSITION.

The announcement made recently in Hongkong that the export of rice was prohibited until further notice, except to Chinese ports, was an unpleasant reminder that rice is getting scarcer in the Colony, that prices are rising, and that its import is not such an easy matter as it used to be.

The rice position in Singapore, which is much worse off than Hongkong, has not changed materially for the worse in the course of the last few weeks, but it is considered advisable to introduce a scheme for Government importation and distribution as set out in the statement below. It is hoped that the effect will be to prevent abnormal fluctuations and to have a beneficial influence on the general rice position.

A Control Scheme for British Malaya will come into force on the 1st July.

Stocks will be taken over by the Government on the 30th June in Singapore and Penang only, that is to say from the importers and wholesale dealers in Singapore and the importers in Penang. The price at which these stocks will be taken over will be notified shortly.

Thereafter, prices will be fixed for the whole of Malaya for the following kinds of rice:—

(a) All kinds of White and Parboiled Rice.

(b) All kinds of broken rice.

Prices will be worked out for the different centres, namely, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Port Swettenham, Teluk Anson, Ipoh and Kuala Lumpur.

Thereafter, as was the case in regard to Burma Rice, the local authorities in the different centres will fix the prices, having regard to the transport charges, to the out districts. Prices for retailers will be fixed per catty as well as per gantang.

The following maximum prices have been gazetted.

IN PENANG.
By importers, \$12.30 per bag.
By other than importers when sold in quantities of not less than one bag, \$12.70 per bag.

When sold in quantities of less than one bag, 47 cents per gantang.

IN SINGAPORE.
By importers, \$12.47 per bag.
By other than importers when sold in quantities of not less than one bag, \$12.87 per bag.

When sold in quantities of less than one bag, 48 cents per gantang.

For the purpose of this notice a bag shall mean a bag of 22½ lbs., or approximately 170 catties.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The *Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extrême Orient*, of Saigon, in their report dated June 4th, state:—As stated in our last report, the amount of rice available for export during the month of June has been fixed at 75,000 tons.

As regard the following months no decision has been taken; consequently, on the assumption that the export will be prohibited buyers have been eager, and a strong demand from everywhere has reached us, exciting our market and sending up rates to very high limits. Notwithstanding the prices, the greater part of the allotment has been sold.

Nobody may say what the Government expects to do after June.

As regards the new crop it is too early to venture any prospect, but the rainy season has already commenced and very fair conditions prevail.

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st up to May 28th, 1919, is 408,981 tons against 818,698 tons in 1918. We quote today:—White Saigon rice, No. 2 shifted, Japan quality, Hongkong \$9.60 per picul, l.o.b. Saigon, for June shipment.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, June 11th.

ANGLO-AMERICAN SYMPATHY WITH CHINA.

At the second monthly tiffin of the Anglo-American Association on Friday, after the British and American Ministers had left, a resolution was proposed expressing sympathy with China in the matter of the Tsingtau award. This resolution was telegraphed to the Peace Conference through the usual channels. An interesting guest on the occasion was Sir Edmund Gwener, head of the Commercial Bank of Canada, who made a short speech in which he dwelt on the need for greater communication between Canada and the United States and China. These tiffins are so enjoyed that they are to be continued during the hot summer months.

COLLEGE RECEPTION.

The American College meeting, arranged for Saturday at the American Legation, was a great success. There was a round of entertainment which was not lacking in "pep" and kept everybody in the best of humour.

THE GLOBE'S TO THE COAST.

June has been fairly cool and so there has not been the rush to the seaside that is usual at this time, but yesterday's scorcher will induce ladies with maternal cares to get away from the heat as quickly as possible. This week-end is expected to witness a big exodus. One good result of the deportation of Germans is that it has given other folks a chance to get a decent house at Peitaiho.

BUILDING ACTIVITY.

Extensive building is in progress in the city just now. Practically, in every hutting foreign-style buildings are in course of erection, or old Chinese houses are being renovated. It is a striking indication of the growth of Western ideas of home comfort.

FEARS OF BOLSHEVISM.

I had an interview with Tsao Ju-lin at the Peitaiho on Friday afternoon. Apart from the vindication of his own public acts, the most interesting thing the Minister said was with regard to Bolshevism. He sees in the student agitation the rousing of the proletariat, against authority, and if it be not kept within bounds then Bolshevism will ensue and the fate of China will be worse than that of Russia.

"TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE."

Japanese newspapers in Tsingtau and Tientsin are reporting "good news" for China in the decision of the Tokyo Government to remit some 77 million flower indemnity still due to Japan, to return Tsingtau, and to abolish extra-territoriality so far as Japan is concerned. The news is really too good to be true.

CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, June 10th.

THE CIVIL GOVERNORSHIP.

The leaders of the Shuihung troops in Canton have reported to the Military Government that the Civil Governor, Chak Wong, does not intend to resign and that he has not tendered his resignation to the Tuchun or the Military Government. The Military Government is informed that the Civil Governorship of Canton must be given to a Cantonese or he must be elected by the Kwangtung people. The Military Government has formally ordered Chak Wong to remain in office until everything has been settled.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Following the demobilisation of the Shuihung troops in Shuihung, the Shuihung troops in Canton have stated that they would prefer to be stationed elsewhere to being disbanded. It is feared that trouble will arise if disarmament is insisted upon.

The people in Canton are being frightened several times a day by rumours and a great number of the shops have been closed.

Commander Ngai Pong-ping has ordered his forces to be ready for any emergency. Ngai's troops are well-armed and machine guns have been placed at the entrances of their barracks.

Chow Chi-ting, one of the leaders of the Shuihung troops, has reported that his men are greatly excited over the massacre of more than 30 of their companions by the Kwangsi troops. Two regiments of the Kwangsi troops in Kingchow are being called to return to Canton at once.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang has requested the Tuchun to maintain order and has asked that too repressive measures may not be taken against the Shuihung troops for fear of reprisals.

Commander Lam-tu, the new Defence Commissioner of Shuihung, has reported the details of his occupation of Shuihung. No opposition was given by the Shuihung troops.

Another message states that the Shuihung troops, upon the evacuation of Shuihung, took away large quantities of arms and a great number of big and modern guns. They are concentrating near Shuihung.

JAPANESE WARSHIP AT SWATOW.

The Canton authorities have ordered the local authorities in Swatow to stop the anti-Japanese movements. The Japanese Consul is requested to prevent the Japanese mariners from coming ashore with arms in order that misunderstanding and trouble may be avoided.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS

REOPENING HIS HONOUR THE PRISON JUSTICE
(MR. C. D. MELBOURNE)

ROBBING A JEWELLERY STORE.

Chan Sang and Chang Sine were indicted for robbery with violence in Victoria, on May 7th.

The Crown Solicitor prosecuted.

The following jury was empanelled:
Messrs. A. E. Craynell, D. Reichelmann,
J. J. dos Passos Rosana, J. Hyde, V. F.
de Almeida, E. J. de S. Loureiro, and
A. W. Juster.

The facts of the case were that at about 8 p.m. on May 7th six Chinese, armed with revolvers, entered the Wing Wai Jewellery Shop at No. 222, Queen's Road Central. The master was bathing at the time, the shop being occupied by six others. The six robbers held the staffs up with their revolvers, threatening to shoot them if they made a noise. They then broke open the show-cases and helped themselves to a considerable amount of jewellery: 27 pairs of gold bangles, 100 gold finger-rings, 15 gold chains, 30 pairs of gold-mounted rattan bangles, 10 pairs of ear-rings, 2 gold watch-chains, and 3 silver-mounted rattan bangles. The master, who came in while his shop was being plundered, was also held up. The robbers got away safely. On information received, the Police arrested the two accused in Bridges Street on May 27th. In the possession of the first accused there was found some of the stolen property. At an identification parade the master of the shop identified the first prisoner without any difficulty, while the shop accountant identified both prisoners.

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty and the Judge sentenced each of the prisoners to five years' hard labour and twelve strokes of the "cat."

FIRING AT CONSTABLES AT KOWLOON

Li Tung was indicted for feloniously and maliciously shooting at three Indian Police constables—Onagoo Singh, Arjan Singh and Nadhan Singh—with intent to prevent his lawful apprehension at Kowloon on May 2nd.

The jury was the same as in the previous case.

Four constables deposed that they were on the road between Kowloon and Yau-mati, shortly before midnight on May 2nd, when they saw some Chinese on the road. Suspecting them to be dangerous characters they called on them to stop. Instead of doing so, the Chinese dispersed in different directions. The prisoner ran past the constables and fired several shots at them with a revolver. None of the shots took effect. One constable fired one shot at the Chinese with his rifle, and another constable fired six shots (all the ammunition he had), but all missed the Chinese.

The prisoner's plea was that he was not one of the robbers. He was on his way from Kowloon City after having bought some provisions, and, when near the scene of the encounter, he heard the sound of firearms and lay flat on the ground, so that he might not be hit. He noticed a man running past him. The constables noticed him and arrested him. The revolver was not his. He was a quiet, honest man in the provision business, who sold food to restaurants.

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to 5 years' hard labour and eighteen strokes of the "cat."

KIDNAPPING CASE NOT PROVED.

Chan Sze was indicted for kidnapping a child.

The jury was the same as in the two previous cases.

The Crown Solicitor, in outlining the facts, said a woman named Nam Ki, living in Catchick Street, West Point, left her seven-year-old son playing outside a scrap-iron workshop, where she was employed, and found him gone when she came out. Friends and coolies were sent out to Kowloon to search for the boy and eventually they found him in a house with a woman. The woman said that a man brought the child to her and offered her 70 cents a month for bringing him up. The boy was taken away by the Police, and after a few days the prisoner called on the woman. A hue and cry was raised and he was chased and arrested. At the Police Station he said that he met the child crying and took compassion on him. In reply to a question as to where he lived, the child pointed across the water. The Crown Solicitor submitted that if prisoner found a child his duty was to communicate with the Police. The jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty" and the prisoner was discharged.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

(Before His Honour the Chief Justice
(Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.))

DISCHARGE GRANTED.

The Hyder Bros. who had their dairy business destroyed by the 1906 typhoon, applied for their discharge. It was stated that they had been paying regular instalments to their creditors amounting, up to the present, to 31 per cent.

The application was supported by the Official Receiver and granted.

APPLICATION FOR A RECEIVING ORDER.

In the matter of the Kwong Wing Loong, Mr. E. Davidson, for the petitioning creditor, asked for a Receiving Order. The Official Receiver (Mr. J. D. Lloyd) opposed the application on the ground that the only assets were the proceeds of execution, and they would be hardly sufficient to pay the expenses. The debtor had absconded and there would be no possibility of collecting any more debts.

Mr. Davidson said that the assets were book debts, representing over \$2,000, and nearly \$500 in cash. The \$500 would be ample for expenses. Continuing, Mr. Davidson said he did not know the liabilities; the petitioning creditor would not be in a position to know that until an order had been made.

His Lordship observed that if there was \$500 in cash besides the book debts that should be sufficient.

Mr. F. N. d'Almada, at this stage, said he appeared for the execution creditor.

Mr. Davidson said Mr. d'Almada had no locus standi.

His Lordship informed Mr. d'Almada that he had no audience.

Mr. d'Almada submitted that Sir Francis Pigott once held that an execution creditor had the right of audience.

His Lordship referred to various authorities. Mr. Davidson said it was expressly stated in the Ordinance that a creditor might be heard at the public examination. That was probably what his Lordship was referring to. If Mr. d'Almada was entitled to be heard there was no reason why all the creditors should not be heard on the application for an order.

After a little more discussion, his Lordship decided that he could not hear Mr. d'Almada.

The Official Receiver asked that the service be proved in Court. Mr. Davidson retorted that this was an extraordinary request for the Official Receiver to make. It was the debtor's concern and not the Official Receiver's, whose concern only began when the estate was in his hands. The petitioning creditor would have discharged his duties when he had made a declaration of service.

His Lordship said the Official Receiver's duty was to protect the processes of the Court.

His Lordship finally made the Receiving order subject to affidavit of service, giving the Official Receiver liberty to make an application in the matter.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

In the matter of the Ming Yu Tai firm (hearing petition) Mr. E. L. Agassiz, for the petitioning creditor, asked for an adjudgment. The liabilities, he said, were very considerable, about \$27,000, and the assets amounted to about \$71,000. The reason for the application was that the negotiations were in progress between the firm and its creditors with a view to a settlement under which it was suggested that a dividend of 40 per cent. should be paid to the creditors. Certain creditors were standing out for a higher dividend.

Mr. C. Palmer Johnson said he appeared for creditors who were opposed to the application.

Mr. Agassiz objected to Mr. Johnson being heard, pointing out that the Court had just decided, in Mr. d'Almada's case, a similar issue. Mr. Johnson represented an execution creditor.

Mr. Johnson said that perhaps at another time he might be prepared to argue whether he was entitled to appear. Solicitors for execution creditors were allowed to appear at one time. In the case, however, he not only appeared for the majority of the creditors, but also for a lady whose claim had been "jumped."

Mr. Agassiz here interposed with another objection to Mr. Johnson's being heard.

Mr. D. J. Lewis, appearing for the Attorney in Hongkong of a partner in the firm, said his instructions were that Mr. Johnson's statement was probably correct.

Mr. Johnson submitted that he was entitled to be heard, if only as *amicus curiae*. He could not do more than allege collusion and fraud, and he was entitled to be heard on that. His client was Leung, rat Kwoo, the No. 2 wife of the managing partner, alleged to be the lady, Mr. Agassiz put forward as petitioning creditor. This good lady heard of this only from an employee of the firm. She came down to Hongkong at once from Swatow, and told him that she was the only Leung Pat Kwoo who could possibly be the person referred to as wife of the managing partner, and that she had never present a creditor's petition at all. This lady was present in Court and could be produced at any time. He challenged Mr. Agassiz to produce his lady. He (Mr. Johnson) could produce the *kit fat*, and the relatives and employees to hear him out. The person put up by Mr. Agassiz was put up by the local manager, as the petitioning creditor.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CHASTISING AN APPRENTICE.
A POPULAR PASTIME.

A Chinese was arrested by the Police on a charge of assaulting a Chinese boy, an apprentice in a carpenter's shop. When taken to the Police-station he declared that "Everybody has a right to punish an apprentice who is disorderly."

The Police, however, did not concur with this view, and they produced the man before, R. O. Hutchison, at the Magistrate, yesterday, on a charge of assault. The little apprentice bore several ugly bruises on his body, said to have been caused by a rattan cane. The reason for the beating was that the boy refused to obey an order. After he had been chastised by defendant, another man picked up the cane and wanted to continue the punishment. The boy screamed out and his cries were heard by a Chinese detective who intervened.

Mr. Hutchison (to defendant): What did you beat him for?—Defendant: Because he disobeyed my orders.

When Mr. Hutchison read the statement made by the defendant at the Police-station, he said: "This seems quite fair, but what is going to happen to the small boy?"

After some consideration Mr. Hutchison fined defendant \$3 and gave orders to the Police to look after the boy.

AN OLD MAN AND A BOAT.
CONFLICTING TALES.

An ancient mariner was seen by a Chinese detective carrying a boat on his shoulders in Aberdeen. The detective, being suspicious, went up to the man and asked him where he obtained the boat. The old man replied that he purchased it for \$3 from a fisherman. This, however, did not satisfy the detective, who accompanied the man to the house of the fisherman from whom it was alleged, the boat had been bought. The fisherman, however, proved to be a myth, and the detective took the old man to the Aberdeen Police-station.

Yesterday, the old man was charged, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, with being in unlawful possession of the boat.

He then pleaded that he picked up the boat on the foreshore at Apichau. A European Sergeant, however, stated that the Police submission was that the man had stolen the boat; he had a previous conviction against him.

Mr. Hutchison fined defendant \$20, with the alternative of three weeks' hard labour.

STREET GAMBLING.

An ordinary case of street gambling, said a Police-sergeant, to Mr. R. O. Hutchison, at the Magistrate, yesterday, when charging two men.

"How much money did you find?"

"Thirty-one cents, which should be confiscated for the poor-box."

The Magistrate agreed, and fined defendants \$3 each.

AN OPIUM CASE.

A Chinese was charged at the Magistrate, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, with being in unlawful possession of a mass of opium dross and with keeping an opium den. He was fined \$40, with the alternative of two months' hard labour. Six other men were charged with smoking opium and were fined \$2 each.

His Lordship: Then the petitioning creditor does not exist?

Mr. Johnson said she did not exist, or, rather, she was an impostor. She had not appeared before the Official Receiver, although she had received notice. He asked that the petition be dismissed.

Mr. Agassiz said these facts or allegations were very serious. They had been in the possession of the Official Receiver and, he supposed, of the execution creditor, for about six weeks. The allegations consisted of criminal charges, not the least of which was perjury, because his client had sworn as petitioning creditor to the debts due to her. His client had been in Hongkong for about six weeks, and he wondered why they did not bring these charges in criminal procedure, instead of waiting for this Court.

Continuing, Mr. Agassiz said he knew of these allegations and had communicated them to his client, who absolutely denied them. He had no idea that his application for an adjudgment would be opposed. He was not prepared to go on. Mr. Lewis said that, representing the Attorney of the only partner in the firm, he consented to an adjournment.

Mr. Johnson claimed to be heard as representing the person most interested in the firm.

His Lordship observed that, as matters stood, both Mr. Johnson and Mr. Agassiz appeared for the petitioning creditor.

Mr. Johnson admitted that that was what it amounted to.

The matter was adjourned until June 25th.

CHINESE PHYSICIAN CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.
ADMINISTERING AMMONIA TO CHILD.

A BREEZE IN COURT.

At the Magistrate, yesterday, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, a Chinese physician was charged with the manslaughter of a two-year-old child, at Yau-mati, on June 14th.

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the defendant. The child, it appears, was suffering from an attack of influenza, and, her case taking a serious turn for the worse, the defendant, a well-known physician in Hongkong, was called in. He attempted to give the child some powder, and, as it refused to open its mouth, the physician held a bottle of liquid ammonia to its nose. A few drops of the ammonia are alleged to have fallen into the child's mouth, spreading to the lungs, and causing death. The Police regarded the physician as having been grossly negligent when administering physic, and, as a consequence, they arrested him.

Mr. Goldring stated that he wished to have a copy of the analysis of the ammonia; otherwise, it would be impossible for him to cross-examine Dr. J. T. Smalley, who would be called as a witness. He did not know whether Mr. Smalley would prove what the bottle contained. If he did, then he (Mr. Goldring) would demand a copy of the analysis, as the whole case would hinge on whether or no the bottle contained poison and what the strength of it was. His client purchased the liquid, which was described as "reviving life liquid."

Inspector Gerrard replied that the Government analyst would give evidence.

Dr. J. T. Smalley, Assistant M.O.H., Kowloon, stated that on June 15th he visited the Kowloon mortuary and examined the body of a female child, which was identified by the mother. Defendant and Sergeant Murphy were also present at the time. The child presented, internally, evidence of acute enteritis and also a very little early bronchitis. Externally, on the left side of the back of the neck, there was a burn, about 2½ inches in length. The lips were blistered as a result of burns, and the inside of the mouth also showed signs of burning while the tongue had swollen. The upper end of the larynx was inflamed and swollen, and the gullet, also, was swollen. He said the blue bottle produced, and, on examining it, he found it contained a strong solution of ammonia. He did not know whether it was ammonia carbonate. He asked Sergeant Murphy to get the contents of the bottle analysed.

Cross-examined, witness stated that a strong solution of ammonia was a very dangerous thing and was sufficient to cause death even if a person only smelt it. There was a certain amount of influenza in the body. He was not able to state whether the child was in a dying condition previous to the administration of ammonia. The child was in a fairly well-nourished state, and had not been ill for a long time; at least, that was what the parents told him. The condition of the body was such that he could even presume that the child had not been dead long.

Mr. Goldring: You consider the approximate cause of death was this solution of ammonia?—Witness: Yes, I do.

And that was the fluid that got into the mouth?—Yes, it went into the mouth and lungs and caused a shock, as a result of which the child died. Continuing, witness stated that other gases, such as ether, chloroform, etc., might have the same effect as ammonia.

Mr. Goldring intimated that he would call evidence to prove that when the mother of the child left defendant's shop she did not return home for two hours, and that she probably visited other Chinese physicians, of whom there were many in Yau-mati, and sought their aid.

Inspector Gerrard: That could be easily explained.

At this stage Mr. Goldring stated that Mr. Wolfe, the C.S.P., had told him that he had received certain information to the effect that his (Mr. Goldring's) clerk had entered Dr. Smalley's office and had examined certain papers. He wished to know from Dr. Smalley whether he was satisfied that this was not the case.

Dr. Smalley replied that he received certain information and thought it proper to bring it to the notice of the C.S.P.

Inspector Gerrard: The evidence is quite clear that the clerk went there.

Mr. Goldring: I say it is not true. He never left my office. This is the biggest lie ever said in this Court.

Mr. Hutchison remarked that this had nothing to do with the case.

Mr. Goldring replied that Mr. Wolfe asked him if he was willing to drop the case. He (Mr. Goldring) would prove that his clerk never went to Dr. Smalley's office. He wished to know whether Inspector Gerrard would swear that his clerk went there.

Inspector Gerrard: Yes.

Mr. Hutchison: You must drop the matter now.

Mr. Goldring: "Very well, I will have it out with Inspector Gerrard later on. I want to touch the matter out, and shall cross-examine him when he enters the witness-box."

Cross-examined by Inspector Gerrard, Dr. Smalley stated that there was a strong smell of ammonia in the child's mouth, although there was no actual smell of it in the lungs. Ammonia might be used in a very diluted solution to revive a child. It all depended on the child's age.

Mr. F. Lubatti, Acting Government Analyst, stated that he analysed the contents of the bottle and found they consisted of a solution of ammonia that was not strong.

The mother of the child stated that she sought defendant's aid when the child became ill. The defendant poured some medicine from a green bottle into the child's mouth and it died a few minutes later. She, too, had a blister on her hand as a result of a drop of the fluid falling on it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Goldring, she denied that the child struggled and that the liquid accidentally fell into the child's mouth.

At this stage the hearing of the case was remanded till Monday, bail being fixed at \$1,000.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

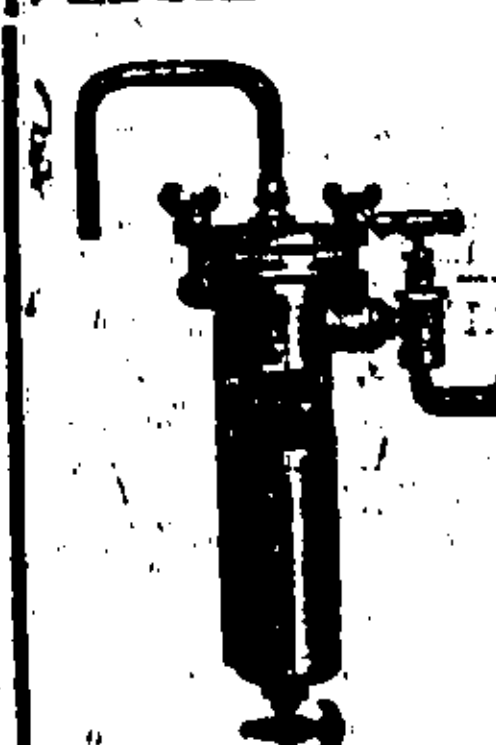
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IN THREE MINUTES

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When Kaiser Bill harnessed his War Horses and took a mad canter in the race for the "World Dominion" Cup, the IMPERIO DEL MUNDO was lost to Hongkong Smokers, but now that Wilhelm is chewing the bitter cud and tramping the Dutch Hooks, his dreams of a World-wide Empire having gone up in smoke, Hongkong lovers of a good puff have come to their own again, for their old favourites, the peerless

IMPERIO DEL MUNDO

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THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE
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Hotel Mansions.

Tel. 151.

The sole proprietorship of this Factory belongs to an American concern.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, NOODLES,
AND ALL KINDS OF PASTE.

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Special price for wholesalers and retailers.

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CANTON NOODLE AND MACARONI FACTORY.Manufacturers of the well known
"Poppy Brand."Office:—31, OLD GILMAN STREET, Tel. No. 2288.
Manufacture:—19/23, ARGYLE STREET, Mongkok, Tel. No. K288.
Hongkong, March 3rd, 1918.

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Our London buyer, having secured some time before the Armistice a selection of the BEST WOOLLEN SUITINGS, OVERCOATINGS, etc., We are in a position to offer WELL-CUT and TAILORED Garments of superior BRITISH CLOTHS at a LOWER price than can be purchased in England to-day.

SUITS from \$50.00

OVERCOATS from \$40.00

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (For Account of the Concerned).

TO-DAY (FRIDAY).

June 20th, 1919, commencing at 2.15 P.M. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

A LARGE VARIETY OF CHINESE PORCELAINS, CURIO, etc.

As follows:—
A large variety of 5-coloured Vases, Bowls, Plates, Penholders, etc., blue and white Vases, Jars, Plates, Figures, etc., Celadon Vases, Incense Burners, etc., old Bronzes, including Incense Burners of Sung and Ming Dynasties, Fekingsse cloisonné, amber, jadestone, crystal and agate Vases and Ornaments, Bowls, etc., carved Bamboo and Sandalwood Ware, Sookchow Redwood Carvings, Ivory Figures and Ornaments, Lacquered Ware, etc.

Also
Old Lacquered Screens, Kakemonos and Embroideries, including one large 13-fold Lacquered Screen and Fanille Rose Plaques, etc.

The greater portion of the above stock has recently arrived from Peking and Szechuan Province.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 19th, 1919. [893]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.,
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer
"TYDEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after June 19th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods, remaining undelivered after June 25th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before July 9th, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, June 19th, 1919. [891]

S.S. "NERA."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

IN connection with above Steamer Consignees are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Firearms and Valuables are being landed, and stored at their risk, into the Godowns or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon 10-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 1st July, or they will not be recognised.

All damage to packages will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

J. TOUTET, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 19th June 1919. [2]

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS hitherto conducted by the above Dispensary at 32, Queen's Road Central, has been transferred to A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., the Hongkong Dispensary, who have taken over the stocks, proprietary medicines and prescription books.

Customers requiring prescriptions repeated will be able to get them dispensed at the Hongkong Dispensary.

F. W. STAPLETON, Manager.

Hongkong, June 18th, 1919. [823]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED from 13 Queen's Road Central (under the Astor House) to No. 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (i.e. 3 shops next to Astor House). This store's Telephone No. is 2907.

SANG-MOW, Rattan Furniture Store.

Hongkong, June 17th, 1919. [888]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

SUN MAN WOO CO. Shipchandlers, Naval Contractors and General Providers, have this day REMOVED from Nos. 18 & 19, Connaught Road Central, to their new premises at Nos. 99 & 101, Des Vaux Road Central, (opposite to west corner of the Central Market) Telephone 909.

Hongkong, May 26th, 1919. [802]

WANTED.

A well educated ENGLISH LADY TEACHER for two girls 1 hour every day in the morning.

Apply to—

Box No. 672, Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[872]

INTIMATIONS

TO LET (FURNISHED).

STOKES BUNGALOW, 85, THE PEAK, for six months from the middle of August.

Apply to—

W. MANNING, Care of Box No. 888.

[888]

TO LET (FURNISHED).

"JODESLEIGH" & Bowen Road, for three months September, October and November.

Apply to—

M. S. NORTHCOTE, 5, Queen's Road Central.

[874]

TO BE LET FURNISHED.

From July 1st.

NO. 7, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK.

Apply to—

W. L. PATTENDEN, GILMAN & CO. LTD., 8A, Des Vaux Road Central.

[797]

TO LET (UNFURNISHED).

NO. 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK, from June 1st, 1919, in excellent condition.

Address—

"A. B." Office, Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[869]

TO LET.

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 4-Roomed House at the Peak.

Apply to—

PERCY SMITH SETH & FLEMING [822]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon

FURNISHED for 12 months, No. 37, THE PEAK (No. 1 Stewart Terrace) containing 3 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, Hot and Cold Water, Drying room, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Sitting Room and Usual Offices and Servants' Quarters, also Large Garden. Possession July 15th.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

[81]

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE. A FIVE-ROOMED Residence.

For particulars apply to—

"X.Y.Z." Office, Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[742]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "CHEKIANG"

Arrived Hongkong on June 18th, 1919, FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 8 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. A. GORDON and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

P. & O.—B. I. & "APCAR" Cms.

Hongkong, June 18th, 1919. [1]

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"GAELIC PRINCE"

having arrived from the above Port.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, June 20th, 1919, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within FIVE DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after June 23rd, 1919, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, June 16th, 1919. [685]

INTIMATIONS

A. S. WATSON & COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

ON and after 1st JULY next, the hours of business will be as follows:—

GENERAL STORE 8.30 A.M. to 6 P.M.

WINE DEPARTMENT Saturdays 8.30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

WAREHOUSE 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

DISPENSING DEPARTMENT 8.30 A.M. to 8 P.M. (including Saturdays)

Sundays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 7.30 P.M.

Such Public holidays as are observed by us, same hours as on Sundays.

No Medicines can be obtained after closing hours, as above.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, June 4th, 1919. [549]

G. & R.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 8 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

[40]

K WONG FAT.

NEWLY ESTABLISHED.

DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF IVORY, SANDALWOOD, MOTHER-OF-PEARL, AND SILVER

WARES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

37, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. [815]

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For particulars apply to—

Box No. 359, Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[859]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURED with instructions from the Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, June 21st, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room,

(Old Post Office Building).

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising:—

Chestfield Couch and Arm-Chairs, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Brass Fenders, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chairs, Occasional Chairs, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror Wardrobes, Hat Stands, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Dinner Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Electric Reading Lamps, Cabinets, Sideboards and a long line of Sundries.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, June 19th, 1919. [248]

G. & R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale to be held on MONDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1919, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Kennedy Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal, at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor-General, MAJORITY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Area of Lot.

Boundary Measurements.

Current Annual Rent.

Upset Price.

As per sale plan, 20,100 121 4,000.

[878]

INTIMATION

SPARKLING

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WATER.

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An exact reproduction of a well-

known Spa at half the price.

Blends perfectly with Spirits,

especially Whisky.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

ERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

TEL. 436.

[12]

MARRIAGE.

BURGON—WILGESS.—On June 4th, at the Greek Church, and afterwards at the British Consulate, Vladivostok, Olga, fourth daughter of RUDOLF BURGON, Esq., to LEOLEN DANA WILGESS, Canadian Trade Commission, Siberia, youngest son of H. T. Wilgess, Esq., Hongkong.

[892]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, Des Vaux Road, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 20TH, 1919.

A REQUEST FOR MORE PUBLICITY.

Is it not time that the public received some definite information from official sources as to the steps which it is proposed to take to meet the needs of this rapidly-growing Colony? We have been assured that the Authorities are alive to the needs of the situation and that they have far-reaching schemes of development in view—such as the demolition of "rookeries" in Victoria, the reclamation of land on both sides of the harbour, the improvement of transport facilities, and the opening up of new building sites on the higher levels of the Island. Patience, in certain circumstances, may be a virtue, and we believe that there is a modicum of truth in the maxim that "everything comes to him who waits," but most of us are growing steadily older and very few indeed can find consolation for present evils in the beautiful thought that within a couple of generations, perhaps, all the problems of transport, housing and overcrowding, now pressing upon us, will have been satisfactorily settled. The local Government cannot confide their plans to the public until those plans have been sanctioned at Downing Street. The matter has been represented as one of considerable urgency and it may be argued that there is nothing further to be done at this end but "to wait and see." If there is likely to be much more delay, however, we would suggest that a few extra cables might be sent pointing out that some action is necessary immediately. We cannot afford to

wait. The question is one that concerns us far more closely than it concerns the people at Home. It is we, and not they, who are called upon to pay the high rents, and, without wishing to arrogate to ourselves wisdom which it would be immodest to claim, we do believe that we are in a far better position to judge what is good for us than any official in the Colonial Office can possibly be. In times of emergency an attempt should be made to break the old bonds of routine. The new Governor's opinion should not count one way or another. For a few months, at any rate, he ought to act upon the advice which will be tendered him by those who have had adequate opportunities of studying local requirements, and there is absolutely no reason to delay matters pending his arrival.

What has become of the Peace Memorial Committee? A few months ago they asked for suggestions and received them in abundance. The Secretary to the Committee tabulated them very carefully and announced that all would receive due consideration. Since then nothing has been made public despite the appointment of a publicity Committee. In a few months' time, may be, an intimation will be given that Hongkong is to have a new City Hall for which the public will be asked to subscribe. That is a most unsatisfactory way of conducting the business. We do not say that a new City Hall may not be the best local Peace Memorial. It is possible to conceive, but certainly a few of the other schemes appeared worthy of close examination, and reasons should be assigned for their elimination. If the Committee are tackling their task in a serious manner there is no reason why long before this they should not have whittled down the alternative proposals to two or three. It would have been an easy matter to show why the discarded suggestions were impracticable, or less desirable than those retained. Attention could then have been concentrated upon the few remaining, and it would soon have been evident which commanded most public favour. If this policy had been adopted the general body of residents would have felt that their wishes were being consulted, and they would have had a personal interest in the scheme, that is now sadly lacking.

There has been too much room in the past for the complaint that all our affairs are carefully arranged for us by little committees and cliques. This feeling creates distrust and disgust, and leads to a deplorable lack of enthusiasm for public work of any description. The Peace Memorial Committee had a fine opportunity for introducing new methods, but either "old custom is proving too strong" for them or they are foolishly subordinating their views to those whose only claim to leadership rests upon their experience in that somewhat discredited form of intrigue which may be termed "local diplomacy." It would be interesting to learn if the Peace Memorial is to bear any relationship to the Government schemes of development. It would be well to know what the Government intends to do before finally deciding upon a City Hall, a tunnel under the Harbour, or even a clock-tower. Is it likely that the Naval Yard will be removed in the near future? And what about the provision of a tramway service for Kowloon? These are matters upon which the residents are entitled to enlightenment. People can be petted and soothed into contentment for a time, but the process should not be continued too long. Hongkong has now reached the adult stage, and it cannot be treated as a babe in swaddling clothes. The Government would be better appreciated if it were to act occasionally more like a body responsible for administering the affairs of an intelligent community and less like a wet nurse.

A truck, loaded with fourteen bags of sugar, ran over a two-year-old child, on Wednesday evening, in Connaught Road. The child was removed to hospital suffering from injuries to the leg.

H.M.S. Fame left yesterday for Pratas Island to investigate the situation of the Standard Oil Co.'s launch *Sung Sui*, which was reported to be in difficulties on the reef about eight days ago.

A Chinese was sentenced at the Magistrate's Court yesterday, to fourteen days' hard labour for being in unlawful possession of 7½ lbs. of sugar candy, believed to have been stolen from a vessel in harbour.

Four cases (two deaths) of bubonic plague were reported in the Colony on Wednesday.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals: \$100 from Mr. Choa Po-lim, and \$10 from Mr. G. M. Shaw.

A motor-car belonging to the Ting Shing Co. knocked down a girl, aged eleven years, at Bonham Strand, at about 8 p.m. on Wednesday night. The girl was removed to hospital, and is said to be progressing favourably.

The *Joshua Mary*, which ran ashore off the Cape of Good Hope, near Swatow, about six weeks ago, is now considered to be a "total" wreck. Salvage operations have been going on for some time, but a few days ago the vessel became further submerged.

A stabbing affray took place in Queen's Road Central on Wednesday night, when a Chinese coolie attacked another man with a dagger. By the time the Police arrived on the scene the assailant had fled, leaving the dagger behind him. The injured man was removed to hospital and is lying in a precarious condition.

At the Kowloon Cricket Club, on Wednesday, Mr. D. J. Mackenzie, one of the oldest members, was presented with a silver tea-set, on an inlaid tray, and a travelling trunk. Mr. Mackenzie leaves for Home by the *Empress of Japan* very shortly to join his wife and daughters. His only son was killed in the war.

A Chinese was found by the owner of a timber depot, hiding behind a stack of wood in the early hours of Wednesday morning. He jumped over a gate and sprained his ankle when an attempt was made to arrest him. Charged at the Magistrate's Court yesterday, with attempting to commit a robbery, the man was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour.

Sir Everard Fraser K.C.M.G., has handed over the charge of the Consulate-General in Shanghai to Mr. Herbert Phillips, O.B.E., H.M. Consul, who will act as Consul-General pending the arrival of

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS.]

LIKELY RESUMPTION OF SHANGHAI CONFERENCE.

SHANGHAI, June 19th.

The On Fook Club has decided to send Fong Kai to Shanghai to consult the Southern delegation on the question of the resumption of the Peace Conference. In the meantime, they have asked Fong Kai to confer with Chu Kai-kim about the matter. Chow Shun-mo has sent Chang Kwok-kam into the Palace to formally decline the offer to form a Cabinet. Then Tien Munde and Kan Wan-pang were proposed, but both are declined.

The On Fook Club still advocate that Kung Sun-jun should let longer, until a ripe moment, when they will propose the appointment of Tuan Kisu or Wang Yip-tung as permanent Premier.

The On Fook Club's former opposition to the signing of the Peace Treaty was intended for upsetting the Chien Nung-fun Cabinet. Now that Chien Nung-fun has resigned, they will certainly advocate signing the Treaty, and have telegraphed to the delegates accordingly.

Luk Tsing-chung telegraphed on June 12th that America and Britain had consulted Japan about the Fourth and Seventh Years Sino-Japanese secret agreements. Japan would not agree to their cancellation, but agreed not to bring up the question of their economic rights at the Conference.

It will be necessary to make three separate understandings.

Tuan Kisu has telegraphed to the Northern Tientsin declaring that he has no intention of succeeding Chien Nung-fun and forming a Cabinet, and asking them to recommend a suitable man as new Premier.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NAVY AND MERCANTILE MARINE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.]

The following letter which appeared originally in the *Strait Times* has been forwarded to us for publication.

SIR, May I be permitted to call attention through your columns to the astonishing remarks made in reference to the officers of the Mercantile Marine by a naval officer in a speech delivered at the launching of the steamer *Dee Driver* at Taikoo Dock, Hongkong, recently.

After criticising Station Keeping by Officers of the Mercantile Marine at some length, the speaker was reported to have made certain remarks of which the following sentences are extracts:

"To train up to better things until they are fit to uphold the honour of the flag and their house against all comers."

Better conditions will lead to better educated men than we now find in some of the ships that are knocking about the ocean.

More intelligent men are found in better class ships. In reply, I believe it is generally conceded throughout the Empire, that the officers of the mercantile marine, who have fought during the war at sea, on land, and in the air, many of whom have lost their lives in the country's cause, have upheld the honour of the flag at all times, equally with the naval and military forces.

I do not quite understand the words used, viz.: the honour of their house. Officers of the present day are servants of the merchant service as a whole, and not of any particular house or company; and are rightly refusing to wear the livery of private owners.

As regards education, I would remind the gentleman who made these remarks that all officers of foreign going ships pass the same examinations and hold the same certificates whether they sail in the tramp or the liner, which is usually a matter of accident or choice, and the average officer of the mercantile marine is not inferior in education or intelligence to the naval officer. I may add that some well known and successful shipping companies have been founded and organised by masters of the merchant service.

It should be remembered that the mercantile marine exists for the purpose of commerce alone, and any attempt to turn it into a semi-naval branch would detract from its usefulness to the Empire, and handicap the shipowner in the keen competition that is bound to ensue in the future, and its officers who have been brought up in the various trades (some of them highly specialised) cannot be expected to perform naval duties with the skill and precision of naval officers who are trained to do nothing else, so that the criticism with regard to keeping of stations cannot be either necessary or quite fair.—Yours, etc.,

A MASTER MARINER.

Singapore, June 6th, 1919.

BREEDING THE FUTURE RACE OF BRITONS.

THE NECESSITY FOR ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE INTELLIGENT AND FIT, INSTEAD OF DEVOTING PUBLIC MONEY AND ATTENTION TO DEGENERATES.

[BY SIR JAMES BARR, M.A., LL.D.]

We have now got an agony of reconstructionists, most of them sixth-rate politicians, or individuals in search of a soft job, and not one of them above very mediocre intellect. They all tell us that we are going to have a new Heaven and a new Earth, certainly a new Britain.

We might now inquire who are to be the inhabitants thereof. The reconstructionists have all been safely ensconced in this country while the real manhood of the nation has been fighting our battles and preserving the country for future generations. I hope of real Britons, and that the country may henceforth cease to be the dumping ground for the rubbish of Europe.

The Comrades of the Great War, when they return finally from the hell-fire through which they have passed, will require to be sent to some place where they will be able to live and work. These brave fellows have been sacrificing life and limb for their country, living and dying on a bare subsistence wage, their wives and families existing on a miserable separation allowance, while shirkers, slackers, and strikers have been growing fat on their country's misfortunes. The reconstructionists are busily digging themselves in, but they should be easily uprooted, no matter how deeply entrenched, by the men who broke through the Hindenburg line.

While the virility of the nation has been carrying on the war, the degenerate have been carrying on the race. Our sentimentalists, and would-be philanthropists, at other people's expense, are crying upon those degenerate to produce more babies to replace the real nobility of manhood who have perished in the war. This is the kind of material with which it is proposed to recruit the next generation. No wonder that Baden-Powell said, "we should have to wait till long to see which nation had won the war."

In Dublin, 1911, in a presidential address on eugenics, I stated, *inter alia*, "If you treat the subject from the broad standpoint of national eugenics, then every nation has largely the control of its own destiny, except for interference from its neighbours, and it is the duty of every nation to maintain its virility, so that it may be able to meet its opponents and competitors on equal terms. At present we are continually having the question thrust on our attention. Are we or are we not capable of competing with Germany in peace or war?"

This is a question which is looming and will loom largely in the near future. At present it is an undoubted fact that it is only the British Navy which is maintaining the peace of Europe. How long it will be capable of doing so is a serious question for the British people. There never was a time when the struggle for existence, not only among individuals, but between nations, was keener than at present. This struggle will continue, and the nation which produces the best race will win, and rightly win, in the long run.

Hitherto national ascendancy has generally been attained by the arbitration of war, but as civilisation advances the ascendancy will be attained by intellectual and physical evolution, and in this racial evolution Great Britain and Ireland should try to be first in the field, and to attain this end great efforts must be made to get rid of national degeneracy, which is patent on every hand.

At present our degenerates are propagating and flourishing, and it may be difficult for our virile manhood when they return to get rid of this moral and physical degeneracy. I have often said that it would be well if the increase of the population to a large extent ceased until our fighting men returned from the front. Bacon said: "The principal point of greatness in any State is to have a race of military men." Our degenerates are not fighting men.

I present the lowest fourth of our population, the dregs of society, including the submerged tenth, are producing more than half of the next generation, and this is the generation which, according to Baden-Powell, is to prove whether or not we have won the war. I am authoritatively told that in the next generation there will be a fair sprinkling of virile British blood in France. In this case British includes Scottish, as I believe the Kilties are in special favour, and, no doubt, deservedly so. I am rather inclined to think that this country is not deriving a similar benefit from the virility of America and our Dominions.

The Comrades of the Great War must put things right. They must raise up a healthy, vigorous, and intellectual race; they must, as the late Felix Peten said, teach their offspring "courage, and the contempt of mere ease and well-being; give them a wholesome, ample way of looking at things; instil the taste for an active life; the delight of physical energy." We must not have a race of degenerate hit-house plants. We must have men and women who can adapt themselves to their environment, and not merely have an environment adapted for the maintenance of the unfit.

You owe your intelligence (or lack of it), your physique, health, and longevity to your progenitors—near and remote. There are many educational authorities stupid enough to think that intelligence is a product of education, and there are many medical men ignorant enough to suppose that your health is due to their exertions. Health is a factor independent of disease; many an unhealthy man lives a long life because he has been in an environment which did not require any adaptation, while on the other hand many a healthy man kills himself—not a very difficult thing to do—or is killed.

The American said that God made men very unequal, but Colt (the pistol inventor) put them on the same level. It is well for even a healthy man to keep out of Colt's level, but if this be impossible he should try to have the first innings.

BREEDING FOR INTELLIGENCE.

Colt is well suited to the ideas of the barbarous Huns, but our aim should be in the first place to breed for moral and intellectual evolution. The individualism, high intellectual development, in inventive genius of the British race have overcome the brute force and collectivism of the Huns. This war has brought out the best and some of the worst qualities of the English-speaking race.

In 1911 I said: "There is a great deal of virility in this country, so if we could only be induced to throw the broken reed of sentimentality to one side there may be yet time to save the nation. The virility of the English-speaking race abroad is even greater, so whether this old country goes the way of all decadent races or not I have no fear for the English language. If the English-speaking nations would only cultivate eugenic ideals they may yet rule the Globe." Those who have seen the Anzacs, Canadians, and Americans will agree that my prophetic vision was not far off the mark.

I have long been inclined to put my ideals ever being attained in this country, but now I am inclined to put my money on the Comrades of the Great War, in the hope that they will quickly put mankind sentimentality to one side, and raise up a healthy, vigorous, and intellectual race. I have no fault to find with Mr. John Hodge, who is one of the truly and vigorous sons of toil whom I much admire. He wishes with Emerson to raise the maimed, the lame, the halt, and the blind to a higher platform where they can share in the things of life. He wishes to make them happy, prosperous, and contented citizens. I sincerely trust that great numbers will follow his advice and acquire a skilled handicraft.

There is another reason why we should breed for intelligence. The brainworker, if above the general average intellect, can always earn a living wage. He or she does not require to stultify his individualism by joining a trade union; he is under no obligation to sink to the level of the meanest capacity; he is at perfect liberty to cultivate his intellect and make the greatest possible output. He can breathe the breath of freedom, follow virtue for its own sake, study utility, be somewhat better than he found it.

If our aims are to be achieved we must begin with the unborn. The race must be renewed from the mentally and physically fit; the moral and physical degenerates should not be allowed to take any part in adding to the population. Above all, we should breed for intelligence, the laws of heredity should be widely taught, so that those with hereditary blemishes may avoid parenthood. It is a question of quality rather than quantity.

IMPORTANCE OF THE FEMALE LINE.

If everyone would consider his moral responsibility to the race rather than his own selfish gratification, in a very few generations we might produce a pure, moral, highly intellectual, healthy, and vigorous race. Of course, we could not make all equal there is no such thing in nature, and never can and never will be; but we could raise the average plane and get rid of the present degeneracy.

How is it to be done? Here again we must trust our fighting men, who must replace the degenerates who are now carrying on the race. The matter is simple enough if the two parties to the marriage contract would only exercise a little discrimination. As a rule women set a higher moral standard for themselves than they do for men; but if they were a little more particular in the selection of the fathers of their families all might be well.

It is often very difficult to determine how far success in life is due to innate and heritable qualities, or to a fortuitous combination of circumstances and indomitable perseverance. The latter must have been the determining cause in many Lancashire families where the descendants returned to the glens in the third generation. The female line is just as important as the male, often more so.

WANTED—A SELECTIVE BIRTH-RATE.

There are many men who could tell you all the good or bad points of a horse or a dog or a prize bull, but are often hopelessly at sea when estimating the potential of a woman. The women are often worse than the men in their selections; some of them will take anything in trousers, provided it has got a little money; any half-witted idiot can get a wife of greater intelligence than himself. I do not object to mating, but the mental and physical degenerates should not be allowed to reproduce their kind. Often in the present day marriages are settled by propinquity, a so-called falling in love like catching the measles, without any intellectual operation of the mind; consequently some of the most intelligent women are left out in the cold, and never have any opportunity of exercising the highest and noblest function of reproduction. I am afraid the race is thus considerably impoverished. Karl Pearson says we seem to have ceased as a nation to breed intelligence as we did 100 years ago.

We must have an enlightened propaganda, teach the public that it is just as simple and easy to breed a pure human race as it is to raise a pure breed of cattle. I saw a notice in the papers the other day of the sale of an imported Friesian cow for 4,500 guineas. I wonder how many of the inhabitants of Friesland would be had for that sum. Personally, I would not buy them at any price.

What we want in this country is not a high birth-rate but a selective birth-rate; we want quality not quantity. If there were an invasion of this country it would quickly become a serious problem what to do with our ineffective, who would be eating up the provisions which should go

to the fighting forces, and we would be starved into submission. We should pray for the preservation of the British Navy.

It is not the size of the families, but their virility which should count. The British Canadians have played a noble part in this war. The Anzacs have a low birth-rate and a still lower death-rate; they do not breed a race of wastrels, paupers, and criminals. Witness their fine fighting stock who have always been in the front battle line.

Parents have no moral right to bring more children into the world than they can properly support; and we do not want rabbit-warrens; a high birth-rate invariably means a high death-rate. Why should the poor always be kept in poverty by their huge families, who only seem to come into the world to provide work for the undertakers?

THE KNOWLEDGE OF MOTHERHOOD.—There are many virile members of the working-classes who could easily rear a small and healthy family, but are unable to feed a large one. The mothers especially break down under such material strain, and are only able to produce puny offspring, who succumb readily under the weeding process of nature.

Miss Eleanor Rathbone proposes to maintain the same level of wages for men and women, and would make the child-bearing woman and her family a charge on the State. Equal wages for equal work seems a very fair proposition; but the first question is: Is the work of men and women equal? There is much work which women can do better than men, but hard and onerous work, requiring sound judgment and initiative, should be reserved for men; women frequently attempt men's work, but under any excessive strain they become irritable and breakdown.

They have quickly learned the art of striking, and are no more reliable in a national emergency than men. The endorsement of motherhood would increase the evil which Miss Rathbone proposes to remedy; under such a system we would have any number of rabbit-warrens among the submerged tenth, while any aggregation allowances granted by the State would not be sufficient to induce thirty parents to produce large families.

If the State undertook to run a human stud-farm it should go in for quality rather than quantity. It would be a very foolish policy to raise a race of criminals, paupers, and wastrels who would always be a charge on the State. The City Council of Charlottenburg had a system for the endorsement of parenthood, but it was carried out in a thorough, German fashion, and the endorsement was only granted to healthy parents and healthy offspring.

The father got promotion in the civic employment, and his wages were raised according to the number of his family. The breeding was chiefly for health and physique, and no doubt intelligence was, to a certain extent, a necessary accompaniment on the principle *mens sana in corpore sano*.

Germany is the only country with large families which has done well in this war—witness the collapse of Russia—but then Germany has no sentimentality. She only encouraged the fit, and the wastrel had a bad time of it.

POVERTY AND LOW WAGES.—On the other hand, see what the countries with small families have done. It is only necessary to mention France, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and New America, with her colossal army. We have seen hundreds of thousands of American soldiers passing through Liverpool, and the universal explanation has been "What fine fellows!"

Alderman Broadbent is said to have dined last night on a child one year old. Many years ago I advocated the endorsement of parenthood, but would go much further than Alderman Broadbent.

As the infantile death-rate occurs chiefly under five years of age, I would not start the endorsement till the sixth birthday. At that age the State might settle, say, 100 on each child, the parents to draw the capital to become the property of the child. Many women, like many Ca men, are unfit to carry on the race, and so some other less responsible employment should be found for them.

The Neo-Malthusians are the only body in this country who are making a stout war against poverty and low wages; they contest the pernicious doctrine of Prince Kropotkin and his school that England requires cheap labour and consequently large families from the lower strata of society. Every family should be able to live in comfort, and why the knowledge of family limitation should be withheld from the working-classes I cannot say.

Every progressive country acquires its efficient labour and good wages; there must be no limitation to the output, but no advantage in allowing the submerged tenth to replenish the population with a race of cowardly hooligans and untutored savages who toil not, neither do they spin, and are certainly devoid of glory. The recent experience in Russia should be an object lesson to every enlightened nation.

ENCOURAGE INDIVIDUALISM.

To elevate and ennoble the race you must encourage individualism, you must encourage the inventive genius to devise operations saving devices; the mechanical machinery must be controlled and guided by intellect. The hod-carrier is a very poor machine compared with the hydraulic crane. There is no dead-level in nature. Everyone should try to raise himself in the social and intellectual scale; the power and capacity of acquiring knowledge is at the best limited, but every one should replenish his storehouse to the best of his ability.

Professor Arthur Thomson says:—"What the children die of is, to a large extent, their parents, and the only thing a nation dies of is lack of men." There

is no fear of this country dying from lack of men of a sort who will be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth, if allowed to do so. This must not happen.

We must not allow the country to be again over-run by Germans; we must rouse up an enlightened public opinion and educate the masses in the laws of heredity, then it is to be hoped that those with gross blemishes on their family escutcheon will abstain from parenthood, and that those who do become parents will fully recognise their responsibility, and bring forth children under favourable auspices.

But then have children of whom they can feel justly proud, like the Roman matron who wished to be known in history as the mother of the Gracchi. The nation which first subjects itself to national eugenic discipline is bound to inherit the earth.

DANGERS OF IMPERFECT EDUCATION.

With the further extension of education among the masses, it behoves the country to be very careful as to the character and ability of the teachers who are to have the charge of the youth of both sexes at their most impressionable age. This war has shown that there is a large number of shirkers among the teachers, and these go to swell the ranks of the pacifists, who are already laying their plans to capture the whole educational machinery under the Fisher Act. An imperfect and impure education, an appeal to the baser nature of man, has led to the development of Syndicalism and Bolshevism. The chief opponents to Lord Roberts' appeal for universal military training were to be found among young school teachers and some university students.

Twenty years ago or more, I tried to induce a prominent member of Parliament to take up the question of physical training in elementary schools, but I was met with a *non sequitur*. It can't be done; we want another generation of teachers. The work of the Boy and Girl Scouts is much better training for character and health than that provided by the holiday camps, centres for physical training, playing-fields, etc., in the Fisher Act. It is a great misfortune that Principal Griffiths' proposal to make Baden-Powell Minister of Education was never carried out. We might thus have had a little common sense infused into this important Government department.

It would be desirable that every teacher in this country should be obliged to take a comprehensive oath similar to that in Rhode Island. *Inter alia*, "I pledge myself to neglect no opportunity to teach the children committed to my care loyalty to the nation and State, honour to the flag, obedience to law and government, respect for public servants entrusted for the time being with the function of government by the people, fealty to the civil principles of freedom, equal rights and human brotherhood, and the duty of every citizen to render service for the common welfare."

I shall endeavour to exemplify in my own life and conduct, in and out of school, the social virtues of fairness, kindness, and service as ideals of good citizenship."

BIOLOGICAL LAWS HOLD SWAY.

Mr. Lloyd George says: "You cannot maintain an *Ad Empire* on a 13 population," but this is just what his satellites are proposing to do. He is evidently not versed in biological laws; he would not ascribe our defects to the neglect of public health; but, holding the view which he does, he should overhaul the Local Government Board, and that large army of his own creation, the administrators of the National Insurance Act.

I deliberately leave out the word "Health" with which the Act has nothing to do. It only deals with cheap physical sickness allowances, and huge administrative expenses.

The poor tuberculous patients were promised sanatorium treatment. Now the Insurance Commissioners may feel some what relieved of their responsibility, as Dr. Brownlee, in his report to the Medical Research Committee on the Epidemiology of Phthisis, concludes *inter alia*, "that an epidemic of phthisis in London is coming to an end, the course of which apparently has been something like 20 years."

The next point of importance is that there seems no statistical evidence that the young adult type of phthisis is affected to any extent by environment. There is no doubt that a considerable part of the decline of phthisis in recent years is on a line with the general properties of diseases in general, and has little to do with hygienic conditions.

Unfortunately the decline in phthisis has continued, and ever since the passing of the Insurance Act the death-rate has been on the up grade. Recently at the Liverpool City Council there were strong expressions of opinion about the lack of patients waiting for treatment. There are always plenty of tubercle bacilli about, and so long as we breed a susceptible race we are sure to get plenty of phthisis; the loudly vaunted conquest of consumption is passing into the background.

Many farmers are taking a much more sensible method of dealing with the disease; they do not hope to conquer it by treatment in the medical style, but they are trying to breed an immune stock. The Kerry cows are good milchers and fairly immune to tuberculosis, but they are too small for beef. Now some of the farmers in his district are crossing them with a short-horned bull in the hope of getting big immune cattle; this eugenic experiment should be watched with interest.

BREEDING AN *AI* RACE.

I may now tell Mr. Lloyd George that if he wants an *AI* race for the Empire he must breed them; there is no other way of doing it. A good environment is necessary for the development of a healthy intellectual being, but it can never create a genius, or even an *AI* man.

Clever parents may not always produce clever children, but feeble-minded parents never will. There always have been, and it is to be hoped there always will be, men and women who tower intellectually above their fellows. We want to raise as many of these intellectual giants as possible, and this can only be done by proper mating; the environment may improve the individual, but it cannot improve the race. I admire the man who can make his own environment.

There is a slow but sure evolution going on in theological thought as well as in the more materialistic aspect of the universe, and with the higher cultivation of the moral and intellectual characteristics of the human race it will be found that the chief cause is the fall in the birth-rate, which is necessarily accompanied by a fall in the death-rate.

Our appalling physical degeneracy, which Mr. Lloyd George rightly deploras, is due to our benevolent sentimentalism which provides for the preservation of the unfit at the expense of the fit. The mental and physical weakness has often, in the present day, a better chance of survival than the strong and healthy.

WHY DEGENERATES DON'T NATURAL.—The degenerate not only survive, but they are more prolific than the intellectual; they are not hampered by any economic laws, and they rapidly produce another generation more degenerate than themselves. Nature's method of adapting the individual to the environment, which is the surest method of progress, has been reversed, and we now adapt the environment to the individual—temper the wind to the shorn lamb. We have, to a large extent, abolished a selective death-rate, but we seem further off than ever from establishing a selective birth-rate.

Mr. Lloyd George is extremely plausible, like what Mr. Foster said of the Grand Old Man, he can persuade most people of most things, and himself of anything. With this idea of the effects of public health he may think that if our degenerate were in the Dominions, the change of environment, the breath of the air of freedom might regenerate them.

He should try to persuade the Dominions where the population is not too thick to exchange one of their *AI* men for every three of our Ca men. I am afraid it will take something more than eloquence to get rid of our degenerates. The Jukes and Kallikak families cost the United States over one million pounds, and our degenerates must have cost this country many hundreds of millions. Unfortunately war is dysgenic, and it is always the flower of a nation's manhood which is killed on the battlefield.

HOW TO SECURE PEACE.—Mr. Lloyd George says that must be the last war. He is very sanguine, much more so than I am. When preaching peace, eternal peace, he might remember that there has been a constant and incessant struggle going on on the earth since the first appearance of life thereon.

The surest way of any nation preserving the peace is always to be ready for a fight. If he wants to give the Public Health a chance of regenerating the Ca men he must see that they are protected for some hundreds of years from the savage Hun. There is no use in giving Alsace and Lorraine to the French, Belgium to the Belgians, Serbia to the Serbians, so long as Germany is adding a million to her population every year.

Deprive Germany of her iron and copper mines, drive her beyond the Rhine, destroy Essen and all her other towns within fifty miles of the Rhine, exterminate all the murderers, including the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg families, convert Germany into an agricultural country, and then you may establish the peace of Europe. It would seem that the partition and civilisation of barbarous Russia are also necessary for the peace of the world.

There might be some hope for the Public Health Service in this country if there were few sanitarians like William Farr, who in 1875 said: "The hygienic problem is how to free the English people from hereditary consumption, cancer, syphilis, gout, hereditary insanity, hereditary vagrancy, hereditary criminality, and to develop in the masses the athletic, intellectual, aesthetic, moral, and religious qualities which have already distinguished some of the breed."

There is a divine image in the future to which the nation must aspire. The first step towards it is to improve the health of the present generation, and as it is in the cultivation of inferior species, will be felt by their children. A slight development for the better in each generation implies progress in a geometrical progression, which yields results in an indefinite time, that if suddenly manifested would appear miraculous.

NO SHORT CUT TO NATIONAL FITNESS.—I may tell Mr. Lloyd George that there is no short cut either by the National Health Insurance Act, or a so-called Ministry of Health or anything else which will subvert Nature's laws. If he wants an *AI* population to run an *AI* Empire he must breed them; there is no other course open. Many of my own profession don't agree with me, at least, they often act as if they did not; my views do not give them sufficient credit to be palatable.

They cure and try to prevent disease, and think that is the *summum bonum*, the surest way to acquire health, but I warn the public against such placebos. A degenerate plant may flourish in a hot-house, but when brought out to the open it withers and dies; the busy sons of toil cannot effectively work in a hot-house.

(Continued on page 6.)

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BREEDING THE FUTURE RACE OF BRITONS.

(Continued from page 5.)

As one who, after 11 years' residence, has become more English than the English themselves, I would like to know where England comes in. When is she going to assert her birth-right and get rid of the rubbish of Europe, let her maidhood arise in their night, and with her descendants rule the world?

I have often tried to point out to Englishmen that there is something better in life than making money. In 1912 I wrote the following description of the Englishman which an out-casting American paper published in 1913:

The Englishman is the State donkey who bears his own and other people's burdens without a grumble. He used to be described as a pirate and land-grabber, but these halcyon days have gone for ever. Now he is quite prepared to give a free slice of his territory to any one who will acknowledge him as the ground landlord.

He proposes to give to the Irishman Erin's Isle with several millions a year to keep it afloat. I like to prod the animal in the hope that some day he may kick out; perhaps he will, when like Balaam's ass, he sees the sword which is hanging in front of him, and ready to dismember him.

At that time the politicians in this country were not afraid of Germany, and were prepared to do almost anything to please her. In this way the Englishman has effectively kicked out, but it is very fortunate that the war commenced when it did, as in twenty years or so the powerful German invasion would have got hold of the country. In many respects we are still a queer, sleepy, illogical lot.

I would strongly advise the country to scrutinise carefully any scheme which is brought forward under the catchy title of Ministry of Health. The proposals so far merely point to a glorified extension of that gigantic fraud, the National Insurance Act. Recently, in discussing the future of the medical profession in the British Medical Journal, I said, *inter alia*, reforms are crowding thick and fast upon us.

This is to be the millennium, and yet I cannot recommend medical men to tumble into such a heaven. What will happen to the country when a moiety of the adult population will be Government officials supported with their wives and families by the other half, who will also have to bear the expenses of the war?

A Ministry of Disease. This is what you are in, not a Ministry of Health, but a Ministry of Disease, from which the only ones to derive any benefit will be a lot of lazy, unproductive Government officials. At present one half of the medical men of the country are abroad and the other half are attending to the civilian population and the soldiers at home. Yet I have not heard of any deaths from overwork, and there are some who say that the health of the country was never better. Whether this be so or not I am not in a position to say, but at any rate such a beneficent state will not be allowed to continue under the so-called "Ministry of Health."

There will not be a blind alley in the country where you will not find a more or less incompetent medical man. I deliberately say incompetent because no intellectual man would accept posts which lower their ambition and contract their outlook on life.

The reformers let us know that Mr. Lloyd George is not satisfied with the Local Government Board which, after 66 years' work, has only given him a County Council, and now he wants a Ministry of Health on the lines of his pet National Health Insurance Act. We are also told that Mr. Lloyd George's wishes must be attended to. There is a danger that his followers will rush the matter much further than he intends, and so the nation will be landed in another hotch-potch.

There are many points in which Mr. Lloyd George and I are never likely to agree; but I can claim to be one of his warm admirers for his conduct in the war. His name will go down in history, but I should not like it to go down as that of the man who saved the country, but ruined the race.

According to Dr. Brownlee, phthisis is still rampant in Wales, so if the Welsh are to continue to govern the country, the Welsh doctors have their work cut out. From 1851 to 1871 the death-rate in the young adult population from 20 to 25 years was extremely high, six to seven thousand per million population, about double that of England at the same ages. These deaths were due to the susceptible individuals before they reproduced their kind, and a vigorous population was left behind.

Now there is a high level at all ages, with a maximum in South Wales between 50 and 60 years. I am afraid Wales is in a very bad way, and requires the very serious attention of Mr. Lloyd George. There are only two courses open to him, either to have a selective birth-rate or natural selection. There is no doubt that artificial selection is the more humane, but in dealing with a highly religious community, or a fictitious—I am rather inclined to think that nature, left untrammelled, would, in the long run, produce the better race.

prevention NO ONE'S JOB. We are told that the Battle of Armageddon has now been fought, and the millennium is fast approaching. I was under the impression—but it seems that I have been mistaken—that the millennium would be a kind of preparatory heaven, where the doctors would be at a serious discount.

It would seem now that there is no cause for alarm at my gloomy prognostications, the Ministry of Health will provide plenty of work for doctors so long as the country lasts. What a bright outlook for future generations!

There is scarcely a disease which is not more or less preventable, but prevention does not seem to be anyone's particular job. King Edward, who coined the

phrase, "if preventable why not prevent," himself died of preventable disease. This public are not yet sufficiently educated in biological laws to take an intelligent interest in their own health.

In Montreal in 1911 I stated that if the public were only alive to their own interests they would pay medical men liberally for directing them in the paths of truth and in the way of health rather than for treating their diseases. If the money which is spent in the treatment of disease were devoted to the preservation of health, our huge hospitals would not be half-filled, purveyors of synthetic remedies and artificial foods might find a suitable place in a home for the destitute, the necessary for surgeons and specialists would largely disappear, and physicians would be fully occupied in advising their clients on the preservation of health, and in looking after the aged.

I am afraid we are still a long way off these halcyon days, when our hospital buildings will be pointed out as relics of a decadent age; but still we should at least aim at transmitting high ideals to our successors. We can best attain these ideals by improving the stock.

Even accidents are more or less preventable; many a young man has saved himself from shell-shock by sticking to his insular position. It is not always easy or even possible for healthy individuals to prevent diseases, but their innate power gives them a better chance of recovery. Many of us must run risks, but it is better to risk disease, and even death, than live a life of ennu and carry on a useless existence.

THE ANTI-VENEREAL CAMPAIGN. The cry nowadays is for more hospitals, more sanatoria, but my advice to every true man and woman is to convert their homes into miniature heavens. This, no doubt, would give rise to innumerable ideas, and a great variety of heavens, but still it might be a preparation for the mansions above, and at any rate on this earth would lead to comfort, health, and happiness. After all, real happiness is the fundamental basis of morality.

In the present day we are having a very vigorous anti-venerel campaign by a lot of very worthy old women of both sexes, who hope to get rid of the disease by preaching, prayer, and treatment. The diseases can be eradicated, perhaps not so easily as hydrophobia, by energetic sane methods, and a clear recognition that you are dealing with human nature, and not with sanctimonious hypocrites.

I cannot express my views on the subject in better language than that which I recently employed in the "British Medical Journal." "My patience is sorely tried when I see a lot of married men, who have never practised self-abnegation, stumping the country and preaching a man-made standard of sexual morality to virile soldiers. The unctuous quid compound for sins they are inclined to by damning those they have no mind to.

The soldiers are told not to have sexual connection and they will not get venereal disease, but if, notwithstanding, they fall, then they are directed to come round the corner, where they will be treated and made whole men again. The lecturers do not even give the good advice of the sergeant-major, who told his men: 'If you can't be good, be careful.'

It is to me very deplorable that in the present day the only men who are trying to prevent venereal diseases are chemists, who are selling a more or less perfect or imperfect anti-venerel outfit. My method of preventing the spread of venereal diseases—and this is more applicable to peace than war times—is to encourage early matrimony among the healthy, not necessarily for the production of large families.

Give the picked services of the country—the navy, the army, and the air force; officers and men sufficient pay to maintain themselves, their wives and families in comfort. In this way you would encourage the evolution of a healthy, vigorous, and intellectual breed. Do not waste all your money on degenerates; the race is prolific enough without any encouragement.

There was never a time when this country required better breeding, and if we be not careful, our virile sons will go to the Dominions after demobilisation, and we shall be left with a race of degenerates, as easy prey to any enterprising nation. Then the centre of the British race will have to be transferred to some other country.—*World's Work*.

CIVIL SERVICE THREAT. ULTIMATUM TO TREASURY FOR BETTER PAY.

Demand for a revision of salaries and better conditions of employment were made at a crowded meeting of the Civil Service Alliance, which represents 30,000 permanent Civil servants. It was stated that there were 110,000 more State servants not represented, who were asked to co-operate in forcing the attention of the Treasury to the necessity for revising salaries and conditions of employment.

The representative of the Second Division Clerks declared that if they continued to a degradation to pre-war standards they would be guilty of betraying their fellow-workers in the State.

A resolution in favour of Whitley Councils for the Clerical and Administrative Departments was passed unanimously.

A resolution was moved to the effect that, in the event of a readjustment of salaries and hours being refused, those present would support any steps considered necessary to enforce their demands, and the second called on the meeting to prepare for a strike.

The motion was afterwards agreed to on the understanding that the Council of the Alliance would be responsible for any steps recommended.

A large number of those present did not vote.

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Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules. Sold by all Chemists.

THE TURK AS PROFITEER.

THE GERMANS IN ASIA MINOR.

THE LAST PHASE OF THE WAR.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

**SOME SECRETS OF THE GERMAN
ADMIRALTY REVEALED.**

KÄISER IN A RÄGE.

VITAL FAULTS IN FLEET.

TIRPITZ DESERVES HANGING.

the mighty armada that has "anchored there. As for the Greek warships, the whole Greek fleet is at Constantinople."

The population of the city, excepting the Turks, were all in great delight.—Up went the flag of each of the *Entente* nations on every house-front and every shop-front; and the streets were crammed with people, who donned again their hats and who greeted each other with "Christ is risen!" and embraced each other. The attics and the coal cellars gave up the imprisoned of three years on account of military service, and the police made no molested anywhere. Innumerable deserters who asked them if they had military papers—What are the Turks doing! They are gnashing their teeth—and throwing slips of paper into the houses of the Christians, which it was written, "Oh, vile Christians, these things will pass; you will remain in our possession again, and we shall massacre you all." This is how they repent for their past misdoings.

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is always sought after. Any expenditure, however, which promotes one's well being is a sound investment. Good health, undoubtedly, is one of the greatest assets a man or woman can possess for without it none can be at their best physically or mentally. Minding good health, the joy of life is dimmed. Beecham's Pills are a paying investment for all who desire to promote and maintain good health. It is wise to have recourse to this wonderful specific on the first signs of indigestion. When the stomach is disordered, when the appetite is lost, when the bowels are irregular, the liver sluggish or you feel generally unwell, you cannot do better than take a few doses of this wonderful medicine. You will certainly benefit. There are ample returns in health and satisfaction for all who invest in the remedy of

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Sold everywhere in boxes, price 5/6 (56 pills), 1/1d. (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

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"BARONETS"

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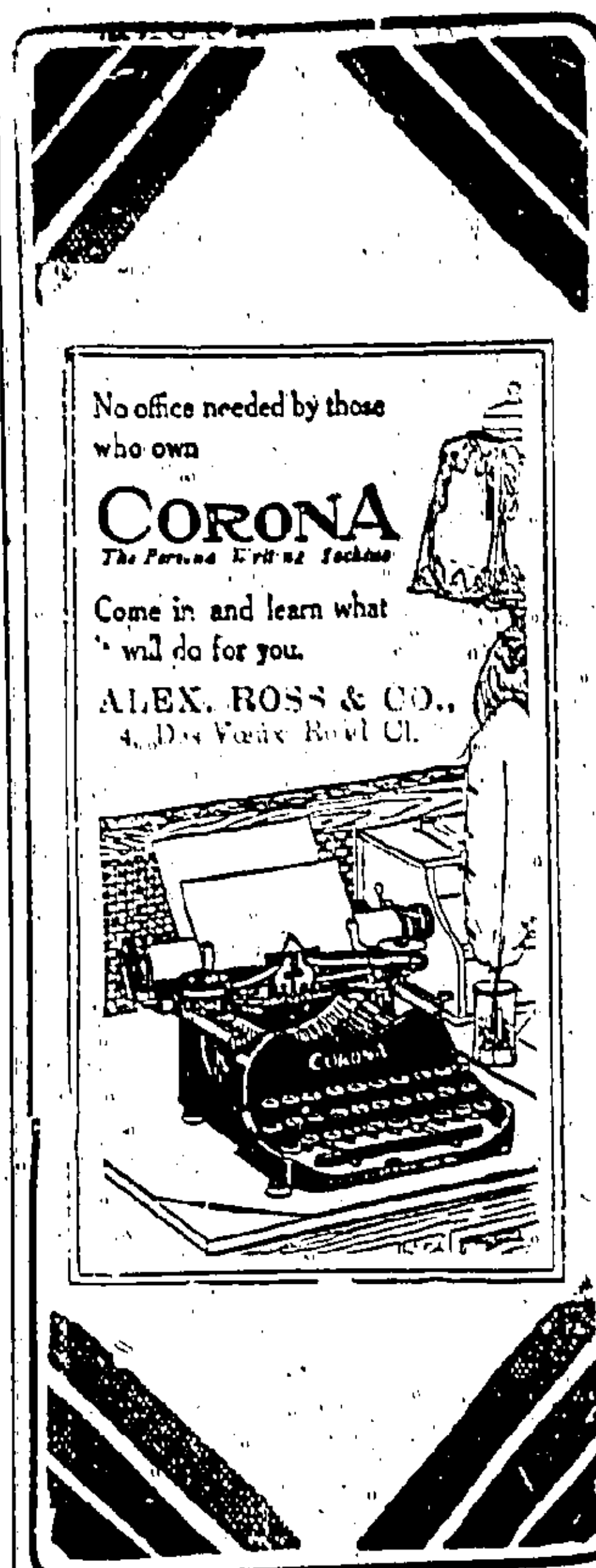
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EIGHT, 1919, taking cargo for the above Ports.
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vessel, when available, secured before departure
from Hongkong.
Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France
and London (under arrangement) will be
conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to
Roubaix and there transhipped to the
on-carrying Steamer for Marseille and
London.

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and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.,
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

June 19th.
Bankoku Maru, Japanese str., 3,752 tons, Capt. Honaka, from Saigon, which port she left on June 11th, with a cargo of rice. M.M. Co.
Wing Hing, Chinese str., 264 tons, Capt. Calves, from K. C. Wai and Macao, with a general cargo. Fat Hing.
 June 19th.
Amakusa Maru, Japanese str., 2,355 tons, Capt. Kitano, from Keelung, with a general cargo, including coal.
Deventer, British str., 1,562 tons, Capt. Jenkins, from Saigon, which port she left on June 15th, with a general cargo. Tai Shun.
Hapag, British str., 4,205 tons, Captain Mitchell, from Bangkok, which port she left on June 12th, with a general cargo. B. & S.
Trane, British str., 825 tons, Captain Shepherd, from Shanghai, which port she left on June 13th, with a cargo of vermilion. C. M. S. N. Co.
Kangas, British str., 1,225 tons, Capt. McDonald, from Shanghai, which port she left on June 10th, with a general cargo. B. & S.
Zhangzhi, Chinese str., 1,536 tons, Capt. Stewart, from Canton, with a general cargo. C. M. S. N. Co.
Kanato Maru, Japanese str., 579 tons, Capt. Ogawa, from Canton, with ballast. Chukyo.
Lanching, British str., 1,306 tons, Capt. Muir, from Saigon, which port she left on June 14th, with a cargo of rice. Kung Yuen & Co.
Yara, French str., 3,420 tons, Capt. Amen, from Marseilles, which port she left on May 13th, with a general cargo. M.M. Co.
Patrol, British str., 1,047 tons, Capt. Le Brun, from Ching Wan Tao, which port she left on June 15th, with a cargo of coal. Moller & Co.
Tientsin, British str., 1,227 tons, Capt. Hope, from Canton, with ballast. B. & S.
Tamashima Maru, Japanese str., 889 tons, Capt. Ohiba, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal. M.S.K.
Tyden, British str., 4,794 tons, Captain Ramsay, from Singapore, which port she left on June 13th, with a general cargo. B. & S.
Wa Yoo, British str., 245 tons, Captain Sumner, from Kwong Chow, Wai and Macao, with a general cargo. Wing Hing.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

For s.s. *Nera*, on June 19th: Messrs. Kneop, Clifford, Elsie, Gage, Father Nicholas, M. Nichol, M. and Mrs. Verdille, M. Matron, Mr. M. Helbing, Mr. Setna, Mr. and Mrs. Golden.

SHIPPING MOVEMENT.

The *Empress of Asia* reached Kobe on June 19th en route to Vancouver.
 The *Nippon Maru*, while leaving Yokohama on June 22nd, is scheduled to arrive in Hongkong on June 30th.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Kitama Maru* (European line) left Singapore for this port on June 18th, and is expected here on June 23rd.
 The P. & O. s.s. *Dunera* left Singapore for this port on the 15th instant with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 24th instant at about daylight.

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TJIMANOER	JAPAN	27th June	29th June	JAVA

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JULY 20th, 1919.

For freight apply to—

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WEATHER REPORT.

June 19th, at 12.51—No returns from Japan. Vladivostok and Weihaiwei. Pressure has decreased slightly over the Philippines, and increased slightly elsewhere; it is lowest over Tongking.

Hongkong rainfall, for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.10 inch. Total since January 1st, 24.45 inches, against an average of 33.04 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	S. & S.W. winds, moderate; fair generally with occasional rain.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 19th

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 5 p.m.	at 8 a.m.	at 5 p.m.
Barometer	29.60	29.55	29.63
Temperature	86	78	87
Humidity	84	80	75
Wind Direction	SW	North	South
" Force	2	2	2
Weather	b	c	c
Rain	1.25		0.22

Highest open-air Temperature on 15th... 86

Lowest open-air Temperature on 19th... 78

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 10th to 29th June, 1919.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water		Low Water	
		Time	Height	Time	Height
Fri	20	5.34	4.4	6.52	3.5
Satur	21	1.32	4.7	8.48	1.3
	22	3.34	5.1	9.34	3.4
Su	23	4.20	5.2	10.27	3.1
Mon	24	4.31	5.7	10.27	2.4
	25	5.10	5.7	11.17	2.3
Tues	26	5.58	6.3		2.6
Wed	27	7.14	6.9	1.14	1.7
	28	8.24	7.1	2.74	0.9
Thur	29	7.29	7.3	0.51	0.9
	30	8.27	4.1	5.54	0.4

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SAILINGS FOR
 MARSEILLES AND LONDON
 VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NAGOYA"	21st Aug.	33rd Sept.	2nd Oct.
"MALTA"	4th Sept.	7th Oct.	18th Oct.

FOR
 BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
"DUNERA"	7th July	25th July

FOR
 CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
"JAPAN"	19th July	13th Aug.

FOR
 SHANGHAI MOJI KOBE, etc.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Shanghai & Kobe
"JAPAN"	24th June	SHANGHAI & KOBE.
"DUNERA"	24th June, at 4 p.m.	SHANGHAI Only.

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INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR

TO SAIL

MANILA ... "YUENSANG" ... Fri, 20th June, 3 p.m.

HANKOW ... "TUNGSHING" ... Sat, 21st June, 8 p.m.

SHANGHAI ... "LOKSANG" ... Sat, 21st June, 8 a.m.

SHANGHAI ... "CHEONGSHING" ... Sun, 22nd June, 10 p.m.

SHANGHAI ... "WINGSANG" ... Sun, 22nd June, 10 p.m.

SHANGHAI ... "KWONGSANG" ... Sun, 22nd June, 10 p.m.

SHANGHAI ... "CHEONGSANG" ... Tues, 24th June, 10 p.m.

SHANGHAI ... "NAMSANG" ... Tues, 24th June, 10 p.m.

SHANGHAI ... "FOOHSING" ... Tues, 24th June, 10 p.m.

SHANGHAI ... "LOONGSANG" ... Fri, 27th June, 3 p.m.

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For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"TIENTSIN"	On 30th June, Dlight.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 30th June, Dlight.
SHANGHAI	"FAHJOI"	On 30th June, Noon.
WUHU	"HANGCHOW"	On 30th June, Noon.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"KANGSE"	On 22nd June, Dlight.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"KWANGSE"	On 22nd June, Dlight.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 23rd June, 3 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHUSAN"	On 24th June, 11 A.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"HUPSE"	On 24th June, 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"FEAN"	On 24th June, Noon.
WHAIRAI, CHERPOO, & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 25th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 26th June, Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone 38

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY,	30th June, at 1 P.M.
"QUINNBAUG"	... Capt. J. Medina ... TUESDAY,	24th June, at 11 A.M.
"HAITAN"	... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... FRIDAY,	27th June, at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.

S.S. "ECUADOR"		July 16th, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"		Aug. 13th, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"		Sept. 10th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to—

Telephone 41

COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Chater Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NAGOYA	31st Aug.	23rd Sept.	2nd Oct.
MALTA	4th Sept.	7th Oct.	16th Oct.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	7th July	25th July

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

JAPAN	19th July	13th Aug.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Shanghai & Kobe
JAPAN	24th June	Shanghai & Kobe
DUNERA	24th June, at 4 P.M.	Shanghai Only.

Tickets Interchangeable.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU		Sunday, 22nd June, at 11 A.M.
KATORI MARU (calling Manila)		Sunday, 13th July, at 11 A.M.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

TAMBA MARU		Friday, 27th June, at Noon.
MISHIMA MARU		Friday, 11th July, at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU		Wednesday, 25th June, at 11 A.M.
NIKKO MARU		Wednesday, 23rd July, at 11 A.M.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOYAMA MARU		Tuesday, 15th July.
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BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINRYU MARU		Beginning of July.
TENSHIN MARU		Middle of July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

RANGOON MARU		Saturday, 28th June.
CALCUTTA MARU		Saturday, 19th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU		Friday, 20th June, at 5 A.M.
AKI MARU		Saturday, 18th July, at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KITANO MARU		Tuesday, 24th June, at 11 A.M.
SHIMBU MARU		Saturday, 28th June.
INABA MARU		Friday, 11th July, at 11 A.M.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.).

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 293 & 29

S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	June 25th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	July 7th.
TENYO MARU	23,000	July 20th.
SIBBIE MARU	20,000	July 29th.
SEIYU MARU	23,000	Aug. 13th.

* Calling at Keelung

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA

AND IQUIQUE
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	17,200	July, 14th.
SEIYO MARU	18,800	Sat. 13th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.

* These are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2774 and 2775.

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NERA" ... 10,000	On or about 30th June
	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000	On or about 24th July
	"PAUL LECAT" ... 22,000	On or about 16th Aug.

MARSEILLES via
HAIPHONG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, SUEZ, BO. DUBOULT, SUEZ, PORT SAID ...
"NERA" ... 10,000 ... On or about 19th July.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 740.

J. TOURET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ANDES MARU" ... Tuesday, 24th June.

"AMAZON MARU" ... End of July.

"Call Marseilles."

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Wednesday, 25th June.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. E. and ADELAIDE.

"KORSO MARU" ... Wednesday, 9th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Wednesday, 25th June.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

"DAITOKU MARU" ... Saturday, 28th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Monday, 23rd June, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Aug. 18th, 1919. "CHINA" July 2nd, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent
Ice House Street, Tel. 1943

